



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

TOMB-LIKE SILENCE

Mum is the Word in Regard to the Eastern Judgeship.

ALL THE CANDIDATES IN FINE SPIRITS

BUTLER NOT ELIGIBLE TO SUCCEED ROBINSON ON SUPERIOR COURT BENCH.

Governor Russell Might Ignore a Small Matter Like That—Paul Means Has a Small Streak of Luck—Editor Opens a Law Office.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—A tomb-like silence is the answer to all inquiries about North Carolina appointments. All that Senator Pritchard would say today about the Eastern Judgeship was that the appointment would be made immediately after the President's return. The Eastern candidates and their friends are still here, and with the exception of Judge Robinson, who is confined to his room by indisposition, are well and in good spirits. Judge Robinson called in a physician this morning, but he is not seriously ill.

Geo. Butler, of Sampson, is not eligible to appointment as Robinson's successor because, says Judge Timberlake, he does not reside in the judicial district; but Governor Russell, Tom Emery says, would ignore a small thing like that if he once got the idea into his head to appoint him. Major Emery strongly favors Judge Robinson's appointment, and he reflects the sentiment, he says, of the Eastern bar.

Mrs. Lancaster, who recently died at the Louise Home in this city, left a legacy of \$500 to Col. Paul B. Means, and a diamond ring valued at \$5,000 to the Concord Episcopal church. Col. Means is named as one of the executors of the will.

Representative Pearson is out of the city on important private business.

Mr. Charles N. Vance is located in business here.

Hon. J. M. Moody and L. C. Welch, of Haywood, and J. L. Witherspoon, of Catawba, arrived today.

Mr. Geo. Powell, recently editor of the Tarboro Southerner, has opened a law office in Washington. J. B. H.

Mexico Will Retaliate.

Special to The Tribune.
City of Mexico, April 9.—It is semi-officially announced that a new tariff bill will be presented to Congress next week retaliatory against the Dingley bill. The duty on live hogs and packing house products will be prohibitory.

Encountered Icebergs.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—The steamship Germanic, which arrived today, reported seeing fields of ice and icebergs, and the Zandam, which arrived today, reported passing through large ice fields. Other steamships arriving report having encountered much ice.

General Reduction of Salaries.

Richmond, April 9.—The steps taken for cutting down the expenses of the city government are to be followed, it is said, by reductions of all salaries of over \$1,000 per annum. This is said to be the agreement reached by the council committee on retrenchment.

Struck for Wages.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—One hundred mechanics, employed on the New York Athletic Club's new eight-story building at Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, struck today.

Destroyed by Lightning.

Special to The Tribune.
Barnegat, N. J., April 9.—During a heavy storm last night lightning struck the Union depot and burned it. The postoffice opposite was also destroyed.

NEW SYSEEM OF DISTRIBUTION.

Secretary Wilson to Diversify Farm Products of the Country.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has initiated a new system of seed distribution in his department. His aim is to diversify, so far as possible, the farm products of the country, and to this end he is making a specialty of selecting new and valuable seeds from all parts of the world and putting them in the hands of farmers likely to use them to advantage. Such an undertaking, the Secretary is aware, cannot be accomplished quickly.

He has begun the work with sugar beets and leguminous plants of all sorts. While sugar beets are now widely cultivated in the west, the best seed at present comes from abroad, where scientific improvement in species has been fostered by the French and German governments for years. A large supply of these high grade seeds has been distributed, and will be judiciously distributed. It is thought that in this way the United States will soon be able to produce its own supply of the best seed.

Canadian and Japanese field peas have already been tried in some sections of the United States, and have proved valuable as fodder plants. The Secretary expects to extend their culture during the coming season.

Rivera May Not Be Shot.

Washington, April 8.—Advises received by the Spanish minister here state that Gen. Luis Rivera, who is lying wounded near Havana, is not in a serious condition and that his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. Inquiry as to the status of the prisoner resulted in a statement by the minister to the effect that at no time has the Spanish government nor Gen. Weyler had an idea of shooting Rivera. It was added that it would certainly not have been in order to extort any such opinion, whatever the belief might have been, in view of the fact that Rivera has not been tried, much less sentenced to be shot. For the same reason it can hardly be asserted that Gen. Rivera's future is absolutely assured.

When questioned on this point the minister inclined to the belief that the man would not be shot, but said that much depended upon the conduct of Cuban sympathizers in the United States. He declined to say whether his reference was to the conduct of Gen. Sanguilly, who is now under arrest on suspicion of aiding another filibustering expedition, or to the pro-secessionists in the Senate, which might be regarded as tending to inflame feelings. It was evident, however, that Senor de Lome felt that Sanguilly in breaking his parole, as he claimed, was not strengthening the argument that the Spanish forces in Cuba should be held to a strict observance of the rules of war.

The minister has also received word that 2,000 of the insurgents in the Philippines have offered to surrender. Secretary Long made a request on the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday for a revenue cutter to co-operate with the naval fleet, now engaged in watching the Florida coast, to prevent filibusters from getting away with men and arms for the Cuban insurgents.

Secretary Gage responded that he would detail a vessel for the duty specified.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS

ARE IN SECRET SESSION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Nothing to do With the Decision of the Joint Traffic Association.

New York, April 9.—A meeting of railroad presidents was held at the headquarters of the joint traffic association here yesterday. The objects of the meeting have been kept a secret.

When a recess was taken for lunch, Mr. Depew, who called the convention to order, and is its chairman, was asked about the doings up to that time, but declined to make any statement.

Commissioner Blanchard said no information would be given out until the meeting was over, Mr. Blanchard expressly denied, however, that the line had anything to do with the decision that declared the joint traffic association illegal, and said it had to do with rates altogether.

A meeting of the Trunk Line associations was also held today. It was given out that rates for summer passenger traffic were being fixed.

Commissioner From Hawaii.

San Francisco, April 9.—The steamship Monowai has arrived from Australia via Apia and Honolulu with the following advices:

Honolulu, April 1.—President Dole gave out the information today that William A. Kinney, a local lawyer, had been selected to go to Washington on the 7th instant as an annexation commissioner. The mail on the 6th ultimo brought this government some inside information on the annexation question, and it is expected that that important matter will be brought before the present session of Congress. At present Attorney General Smith and A. S. Hartwell are in Washington in the interests of closer political union. What they have accomplished this government only knows, and its officials decline to give out anything.

The steamship Gaelic, which is to arrive on the 3d, will have on board the new Chinese embassy on their way to Washington. There have been no new developments in the Japanese immigration trouble.

Bryan Resting Easy.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 9.—W. J. Bryan who was shaken by a fall of the piazza from which he was speaking last evening is resting easy today.

LEVEES IN DANGER

Wild and Tempestuous Weather on the Mississippi.

SEVERE STORM RAGED ALL NIGHT

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE THE LEVEES.

Nearly the Entire Population Turned Out to Stay the Mad Flood—Steamboats Forbidden to Land—Patrol Train.

Special to The Tribune.

New Orleans, La., April 9.—Wild and tempestuous weather still continues to prevail on the lower Mississippi, to the great danger of the levee system. A severe storm raged all night from Vicksburg to the Gulf, rendering the navigation of the Mississippi dangerous and sweeping the waves over the levees. The telegraph wires were blown down here and at other points, completely cutting off Greenville from the world. At New Orleans some damage was done to property and the levees were badly washed and weakened at various points.

In the Tensas levee, district of North Louisiana, in deference to the proclamation of Gov. Foster and the several police juries, nearly the entire population has turned out with teams to work on the levees. The police jury of Madison sent \$10,000 to the Tensas levee districts today, and the other riparian districts will take similar action. The mayor of Plaquemine has prohibited all steamboats from landing there on account of the danger to the levees. A patrol train is now run daily between Baton Rouge and New Orleans over the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley to inspect the levees and report their condition.

A Gigantic Swindle.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—By the failure of the E. S. Dean Company, the post-office department has discovered that there are scores of such places in the city. It is estimated that the money which finds its way to New York in "blind pool" swindling is about \$20,000,000 annually. Most of the victims are poor men from the rural districts of this and other States.

Big Sale of Horses.

Special to The Tribune.
Lexington, Ky., April 9.—The auction sale of trotters closed here today, after disposing of the thirty-eight head of James F. Scott, sold by order of the court. Ashland Wilkes, John R. Centry's sire, brought \$7,500. The total consignment brought \$13,400. During the four days 250 head were sold for \$40,000. The best sales were Ashland Wilkes, \$7,500; Indra, \$600.

Fatal Collision of Electric Cars.

Special to The Tribune.
Norfolk, Va., April 9.—A freight train on the Ocean View Electric Railway ran into an open switch at full speed at a siding two miles outside the city this afternoon and collided with a car heavily loaded with sand. William Phillips, the motorman, was crushed to death, and James Etheridge and John Henry were so badly injured they will probably die.

Skeleton in Court.

Special to The Tribune.
Chicago, April 9.—A human skeleton and a trunkful of relics of the castle of Holmes, the murderer, who was executed in Philadelphia, were used in Judge Chelaim's court today as evidence in the trial of the \$20,000 suit of Mrs. Ella C. Sinclair against Chief of Police Tradenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick.

Champion Cyclist Challenged.

Special to The Tribune.
Louisville, Ky., April 9.—E. C. Bald, the champion cyclist, today accepted the challenge of Tom Cooper, of Detroit, and Walter Sander, of Milwaukee, for match races. The race will be at Detroit, May 21.

Neither Dead Nor Insane.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—Consul Max Judd writes from Vienna that Steinitz, the great chess player, who was recently reported first to be dead, then insane, is enjoying the best of health.

UNIVERSITY BONES MISSING.

Cash to Amount of \$140,000 Tied Up in Globe Savings Bank.

Chicago, April 9.—Developments have strengthened the belief that the affairs of the Globe Savings Bank, which closed its doors last Monday, are in much worse shape than the directors are willing to admit. In addition to \$140,000 in cash belonging to the University of Illinois, which is tied up in the suspended institution, endowment bones to the value of \$40,000, the property of the University of Illinois, are missing. This much is admitted by President McKay, of the board of trustees of the university. These bones were entrusted to President Spaulding, of the Globe Savings Bank.

A secret session of the trustees was held to hear the report of a sub-committee appointed yesterday to communicate with Mr. Spaulding to secure some definite information as to the cash funds entrusted to him as treasurer of the board and obtain assurance if possible that the endowment bones in his keeping were safe. President Spaulding cannot be found, and no one outside of the trustees appeared to know where he is. Trustee Armstrong said at the close of the meeting that Mr. Spaulding claimed to be very sick, and had sent a doctor's certificate to that effect. He had promised, however, to meet the directors next Tuesday, and would then try to settle.

SUIT AGAINST THE WORLD.

A Characteristic Sensation Results in a Suit for Libel.

Special to The Tribune.
Toronto, April 9.—An interesting libel suit against the World was begun today, which involves the character of the Countess d'Ivey. The Countess is from Belgium, and married Count d'Ivey five years ago. While the couple were at a hotel in Toronto they were visited one evening by Reginald Thomas, a young bank clerk. The two men went into Thomas' room and had a drink. The Countess shortly afterwards knocked at the door of Thomas' room and asked her husband if he was coming to bed. The watchman saw her and told the proprietor there was a woman in the man's room. From this a story got about on which the libel was based.

Confederate Veterans Contribute.

Washington, April 8.—The Confederate Veterans' Association are ever ready to aid in a good cause. Realizing the urgent necessity of aid for the Mississippi flood sufferers, they gave an entertainment Wednesday night which netted quite a sum of money. The programme was an interesting one, embracing vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Several members of the Sons of Veterans contributed to the evening's entertainment.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—An inquest in the case of Capt. Philo N. McGiffin, who committed suicide in the Post Graduate hospital, March 11, was held today. Capt. McGiffin was commander of a Chinese battleship at the battle of the Yalu, and received injuries from which he never recovered. Capt. McGiffin left a diary in which he declared his belief in Buddhism.

DEDICATION OF GRANT'S TOMB

1,000,000 VISITORS EXPECTED TO WITNESS THE CEREMONIES.

Admiral's Bunce's Squadron Will Participate.

New York, April 9.—The police department and hotel men estimate that there will be 1,000,000 visitors to New York city on April 27, when Grant's tomb is dedicated. There were nearly that many when Grant's funeral took place twelve years ago. The entire National Guard of New York, 13,000 men, will take part in the parade, having a place in the line directly following the United States troops. Ten vessels of Admiral Bunce's squadron, including the new torpedo boat Porter, will participate in the naval parade, five vessels of the revenue fleet and eleven of the light house fleet. Italy, France and Spain will be represented by one warship each, and England will probably send two. President McKinley will review the naval parade after the land parade is over.

AN ACTRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Married Man Deceived and Married Her While Intoxicated.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—A suit brought by Madge Dean, an actress, who has appeared in several of Henry's farces, against Frank Brown, a stock broker and married man, of Washington, D. C., for an annulment of her marriage to him, was called for trial today by Justice Truax, in special term. The Dean woman alleged that on August 15, 1904, she was married to Brown at Wilmington, Del., and Brown falsely represented himself as an unmarried man. Brown alleges in his answer that at the time the marriage was performed he was completely drunk and entered into a lawful marriage because of a defect of intelligence and intoxication.

Buckets in Trouble.

New York, April 9.—The bucketshop interests of Wall street are traveling on hard lines just now. There are runs by country customers who have been frightened by the developments of E. S. Dean & Co.'s collapse. The postoffice and police authorities have representatives in the financial district trying to secure information in regard to the operations of the various speculative concerns, which will result in shutting up the worst offenders.

LITIGATION RENEWED

Southern Building and Loan Association Again in Court.

RECEIVER AND INJUNCTION ASKED FOR

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY STOCKHOLDERS BRING SUIT.

Largest Building and Loan Association in the Country—Has Been Doing a Large Business Since It Was Declared Solvent.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 9.—The litigation against the Southern Building and Loan Association was begun anew yesterday, when a general creditors' and stockholders' bill against the association was filed in the Chancery Court by counsel for several stockholders in Virginia and Kentucky. It prays for a receiver for the association, alleging insolvency, and an injunction restraining other creditors and stockholders from bringing any other suits against the defendant. Chancellor Lindsay refused to allow the receiver until the case could be argued, but he did grant the restraining injunction prayed for.

This association was only last week turned over to its directors by Judge Clark, of the United States court, it having had a bill filed against it a few months ago. Immediately after the bill was filed, the directors met and it was agreed that they employ all the legal assistance necessary to fight the case. This is the largest building and loan association in the United States, and since it was declared solvent by the United States court, has been doing a good business. It has large shareholders in the Southern States.

This committee consists of Mr. Geo. P. Howard and Mr. E. M. Bass, of this city, and Mr. M. L. Farmer, of Newman. These gentlemen met here yesterday morning and remained in session all day. They carefully considered the situation of the association, and finally decided to employ the law firms of Abbott & Cox and Brannon & Arkwright, to represent the board of directors in their efforts to take the association out of the hands of the receivers. The two law firms, it is said, are now investigating the legal aspect of the case, and as soon as they can get their hearings and prepare a motion for the dismissal of the receivers, they will make formal application to the courts.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Prospects Growing Brighter for Its Adoption.

Washington, April 9.—The prospects of the Currency Commission are growing brighter. The administration, as indicated in the President's inaugural address, strongly favor the sitting of the body. Experts are at work on the vexed financial problem. Reed, who has been heretofore, decidedly unwilling that the bill providing for such a commission should pass this session, but considerable pressure of late has been brought to bear upon him, and while it would be premature to say he had entirely yielded, prospects are that he will soon. Republicans friendly to the project, are not desirous of bringing it to the front unless it can pass the Senate. It would be a grave party mistake they assert to initiate a movement of this kind, and by bringing it before the House under special order. The Committee on Rules, signifying that it was an administration measure, and then have it fail in the Senate.

ACTUAL WAR NEAR AT HAND.

Battle Between Greeks and Turks on Macedonian Frontier.

London, April 9.—The Evening News publishes a late dispatch from Elasona, where is situated the headquarters of Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish and forces in Macedonia, giving the details of a battle between Greek and Turkish forces. It is likely that the Greeks were irregular troops who advanced into Turkish territory despite the orders of Crown Prince Constantine. If this is the case it may result in open hostilities between the two armies on the frontier. At the time the dispatch was sent the fighting was proceeding vigorously and the Greeks were holding their own. If there are any regular troops among the Greeks, fighting along the whole line is inevitable. The situation is extremely critical, and actual war has not been so near since the trouble began as it is at present.

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

Two or Three Men Perish in the Knoxville Fire.

Special to The Tribune.
Knoxville, Tenn., April 9.—Two men, and probably three, perished in the Hotel Knox fire. A number of human bones have been found. The delay in obtaining exact information has been due to the loss of the hotel register and general confusion. It has been definitely learned, however, that G. W. Roberts, of Pulaski, Tenn.; E. E. Weeks, of Rochester, N. Y., and E. A. Williams, of Springfield, Mass., were in the hotel. Weeks, it was thought this morning, had been located at Oakdale, Tenn., but it transpired that it was a case of mistaken identity.

SAYS WAR IS ENDING.

Secretary of the Spanish Legation Gives His Views on Cuba.

Washington, April 9.—Senor Don Juan du Rosa, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, was seen at the status of affairs in Cuba. He said the reports received from the island were uniformly favorable to the Government, and were so marked in this respect that the Legation felt that the insurrection was fast approaching the point of dissolution.

In proof of this assertion Mr. Du Rosa called attention to the Diario de la Marina of March 31st, which prints a letter from its correspondent, Don Fernandez Gomez, from Las Villas.

The latter says the insurrection has lost all its gravity. It has even lost its importance—at least, in the central and western provinces of the island. In the district of Cienfuegos the sugar crop of this year, he writes, will be three times that of last year. "This information as to the sugar crop is of exceptional importance," proceeded Mr. Du Rosa, "and it corroborates our own information. The latest reports reaching us show that the total production for this year is \$1,043 tons, as against 66,167 tons in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 14,876 tons."

A WOMAN'S STRANGE STORY.

Says She Murdered a Child to Get in Jail With Her Lover.

Special to The Tribune.
New Orleans, April 9.—The jailer of the St. Landry parish prison at Opelousas was astonished yesterday to find a woman, her clothes besmeared with blood, seated in front of the jail. She stated that she had murdered a child 5 years old, and had come to surrender herself. The woman, whose name is Philomene Jones, says she committed the crime to be able to rejoin her lover who is confined in the jail. The authorities are investigating her story.

MAYOR STRONG'S OBJECTIONS.

Vetoed Greater New York Bill on Account of Police Features.

Special to The Tribune.
New York, April 9.—Mayor Strong vetoed the Greater New York charter today, greatly to the surprise of his friends, the Legislature and the politicians. The Mayor's chief objection is to the provision providing for a bipartisan police commission. The general plan of consolidation he endorses. The Legislature will probably pass the charter over the Mayor's veto.

Saw an Air Ship.

Special to The Tribune.
Burlington, Ia., April 9.—The strange airship which was seen last night by so many people was the chief topic of conversation this morning. Many people described the machine as having a headlight like that of a locomotive, the glare of which partly hid the body of the craft. They were able to distinguish wing-like projections on either side.

La Fayette Defeated Charlotte.

Special to The Tribune.
Charlotte, N. C., April 9.—The La Fayette college baseball team defeated the Charlotte team by a score of 8 to 6 today, and left tonight for Washington to play Georgetown tomorrow.

THE GREEKS CRY FOR WAR

STREETS OF ATHENS RESOUND WITH SHOUTS OF THE POPULACE.

War! War! Is Still the Cry over in the Bellicose Balkans—They Won't Be Happy Till They Get It.

Athens, April 9.—Throughout the night great crowds of people thronged the streets cheering and calling for war, and these demonstrations were continued until long into the forenoon. Numerous meetings were held during the morning, and the speakers' demands for war endorsed with hearty unanimity by their cheering auditors. The utmost good humor prevailed, and even the trivial street fights, almost inseparable from such occasions, were not very frequent. The celebration of the independence anniversary may be said to have extended throughout two days and a night without abatement.

Fighting of a serious nature occurred to-day between the Christians and Turks outside of Candia. The insurgents, who were numerically stronger than the Turks, attacked the outposts of the latter from four points at once. The Turks made a strong fight and succeeded in holding their positions. Their loss was only two killed, while the loss of the insurgents was 11 killed. The insurgents at Kissam have sent a letter to the foreign admirals, warning them of their intention to attack the fort at that place. The Turkish garrison displays no inclination to have any further fighting with the Christians, and has asked to be relieved.

Constantinople, April 9.—The Porte has decided to request the powers to hasten the appointment of a governor of the Island of Crete and put an end to the present situation in that territory. The Turkish officials at Salonica have made a call for volunteers in the event of the outbreak of the war between Turkey and Greece.

Berlin, April 7.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the powers have instructed their diplomatic representative in regard to the appointment of a temporary military governor for Crete.

Rome, April 7.—The Italian government it declined to send reinforcements of troops to Crete, and it now seems probable that no more men will be sent.

COL. DANIEL S. LAMONT

NOT TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD IN THE SHUFFLE OF LIFE.

He is to be J. Pierpont Morgan's President of the Northern Pacific Railroad—Prominent Englishmen Interested.

New York, April 9.—It is stated on high authority that Col. Daniel S. Lamont has been decided upon as president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and that the appointment would be announced within a week. Edward W. Winter, who was formerly connected with the Chicago and North-western, has been president since J. P. Morgan & Co. undertook the reorganization of the Northern Pacific. The appointment of Col. Lamont as head of this system is understood to have been brought about largely by President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and it is but additional evidence of the close compact that is forming between the two great railroads.

The alliance is now being perfected in London by J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and Dr. Siemens, of the Deutsche Bank, the last named being the largest individual holder of the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The Deutsche Bank was strongly in favor of the consolidation of the two railroads, but this was prohibited by the laws of the several States through which the systems pass, and when the matter was first suggested a storm of opposition was stirred up in the north-west, which rendered it impracticable.

The course that is to be pursued, it is understood, is to form a close traffic alliance, with uniform rates and an economic operation, which will in a measure answer the same purpose as a consolidation. There will be no more cutting of rates; in fact, it is not unlikely that rates will be a trifle higher than at present. It is probable that joint agencies will be established in many of the eastern cities, but this feature of the plan has not yet been worked out.

There are signs that the proposed combination will include also the Canadian Pacific, but this has not yet been settled. Certain prominent Englishmen are interested in both the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads. This would permit an interchange of traffic that would be mutually beneficial.

The Canadian Pacific has the advantage of the other companies east of St. Paul, since it reaches the Atlantic seaboard and taps several large eastern cities. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, on the other hand, reach several important Pacific coast points in the northwest from which the Canadian Pacific is shut out.

The coming alliance will enable the curtailment of the steamship service on the Pacific coast and the abolishment of the rate wars which for a long time have been in existence between the steamboat companies, resulting in losses all around. An improvement is also to be looked for in the Trans-Pacific steamship service.

TARIFF ON COTTON.

Farmers All in Favor of It or They Ought to Be.

Special to The Tribune.

Faison, N. C., April 9.—I am not familiar with the forces which set the price of cotton, the great commercial crop of the South. The people of the South, for many years, have ridiculed the idea of taxing the Nation rich.

The Republican party has taken the stupendous job of restoring prosperity. The Southern people have come to the parting of the ways on the questions of free-trade and the tariff. The Republican party has desired for years to cross Mason and Dixon line politically. They have done so in a measure. If it was possible to convince the leaders for this one time to turn a deaf ear to the siren cry of the manufacturer in this one instance and put a tax of two cents per pound on raw cotton, the solid South would be a myth in the future. Mason and Dixon's line would be transferred to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande River. I hear the every-day talk of Populists and Democratic farmers, and although the Democratic press rail against a tariff as robbery, they conclude that in their distress they are ready for robbery.

If robbery is legalized in the North why not legalize it in the South? We have claimed all along that the Democrats did not know what was best for them. We have declared that what the South needed was protection. Now, give the South protection, not on mica, rice, sugar or lumber alone, but on its chief crop—the greatest in the world—cotton.

With the price of cotton raised from two to three cents per pound, you have heard your last free-silver speech. We do not ask this protection for the sole purpose of the political conviction of Democracy and Populism, but for the prosperity of this often neglected section. We do not want to impoverish New England for the benefit of the South, neither do we care to continue their prosperity at our expense. A tariff on the raw cotton will not seriously affect the manufacturer, for the consumer pays the bill in the end. The South, for the first time, demands this tax. Let us have it, and in a few years we will show you a prosperous and contented people.

If it is argued that a tax on the raw material will raise the price on the finished product, all right, we are ready for it. All we ask is the money to buy with, and we care nothing for the prices. We ask for two cents on cotton because the farmer says he can't pay good wages to his laborers without this protection any more than the manufacturer. We demand this protection in the name of every hoary-headed grandmother and misson of children, who have to eke out their pittance in the cotton fields of the South. Three-fourths of the entire population of this section are either directly or indirectly engaged in the cultivation of this crop. The Democrats who oppose the tariff are politicians and care nothing for the masses. We ask this protection because the stock argument used against Republicans is that they vote against their own neighbors and friends, which, if done at all, is done unintentionally. What ever prosperity comes to one party in the South comes to the whole people. I said in the outset that I did not know the forces which set the price of cotton, but a few years ago, free-traders told us that it was set in Liverpool. Be that as it is, the South now demands protection for cotton, and if manufacturers demand that we should buy our goods from the home manufacturers after they are protected, then we claim the right of them to buy our raw material and not go to India and Egypt for it. If they import no cotton then

they pay no tax. These days we ask fair play. If protection on cotton does no good, it will certainly do no harm. If protection to home industry is good in one instance it is good in another. There is an old adage to the effect—"Once a man and twice a child." The cotton industry was once an infant industry; it was once full grown and called King; it is again a child, and needs this two-cent encouragement. We can't see how manufacturers can oppose this if they mean for us to believe them when they say they need protection. Fair play is what the South asks and must have.

S. M. H.

The Signalman's Daughter.

"Now," Ella, here comes the first train."

It was now quite dark, and a number of lights were seen flashing here and there in the yard, making all sorts of circles and gyrations as they were swung to and fro. In the switch-tower, however, it was quite dark, no lights being allowed in there by the company, as they would prevent the switchman from seeing his trains coming.

Etta looked in the direction her father pointed, and a great bright light could be seen coming towards them, growing larger and brighter every moment. It was the headlight of the engine. The great iron horse blew a loud whistle before it reached the house, and her father gave one of the handles a twist, and the train of cars rushed off on another track. Etta watched the proceedings with interest, and did not get tired of it until a dozen trains had been switched off. Then she began to grow sleepy, and her father made her little bed up, and told her to lie down and get some rest.

"I must say my prayers to you, papa; mamma isn't here," said the little girl when the bed was all ready. "I will pray God to keep you from falling to sleep and from making any accidents. Then you can pray to Him, too."

Strange to say, Etta's father had not heard her pray before for four years, and he was strangely moved as the girl knelt down before him, and offered up her simple prayer. He heard his own name frequently mentioned, and listened to her simple wish that the switches would work all right, and nothing happen to the cars and the people in them. Then she finished, and in a few moments Etta was sleeping peacefully on her bed.

But her father began to think. He was all alone with his work, and during the intervals between the arrival of the trains he remained silent, looking at his only daughter, and recalling some of the words of her prayer.

His thoughts were thus busily engaged when the shriek of another engine startled him. He woke up and grasped the handle of his brake and began to turn it. It would not move. He tugged away desperately at the iron lever, jerking it backwards and forwards, but for some reason it remained stationary. The shrieking train came hurrying on unmindful of the danger that awaited her. Great drops of perspiration began to roll down the forehead of the lonely switchman, as he saw the fearful accident that would soon have occurred, had he not been so busy.

He was a strong man, and one not easily disconcerted. He went down on his knees and examined the bolts which held the lever in its place. Jammed in between two iron pins was a small piece of wood, which had caused all the disturbance.

It required but a moment for the excited man to pull out the offending piece of wood, and then, as he leaped to his feet, and seized the handle of the switch again, there escaped from his lips a once familiar phrase to him, "Now God help me."

The switch worked all right, the train rumbled by the switch house on the right track, and the accident was averted. Etta's father wiped his forehead with his handkerchief, and went over and kissed his daughter. She was still sleeping peacefully, unmindful of the danger that had just been overcome.

"I believe that it was your prayer that saved me," said the strong man; "and it has been a lesson to me."

He kissed her again, and then a deep silence fell upon him, as though he was thinking or praying. No words escaped him, but his lips moved slowly in the dark.

The next day was Sunday, and Etta and her mother were both astonished to hear the husband and father say that he would accompany them to church that evening.

From that day the switchman seemed a changed man. He no longer gave some flimsy excuse when asked to read his Bible or to attend the meetings. He soon began to listen to Etta's lessons each Sunday, and help her when she was puzzled. But she never knew how instrumental she had been in her father's conversion.—Sunday School Times.

DECLINED A FEE OF \$10,000.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle Has More Legal Business Than He Can Attend To.

Washington Post.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle returned the retainer he accepted from the scrippers in the Chicago lake front case, thus surrendering a fee of \$10,000. He examined the case and decided that he did not care to have anything to do with it. This is a great disappointment to his clients.

The fee they offered him was \$2,000 more than he ever received for a year's labor, and it was comparatively little time and work, but from what Mr. Carlisle's friends say \$10,000 fees are a common thing with him now. They relate most astonishing stories about the extent of his professional engagements, and say that they will bring him in at least \$10,000 during the present year.

He will look after all the legal business of the house of J. Pierpont Morgan in the southern States, and has an engagement with the Southern railway company to serve it in a similar capacity.

His friends say that he will be compelled to employ several assistants and maintain offices both at Washington and New York.

Basely Deceived.

"Yes," she said bitterly, "I must confess that he deceived me as to his habits."

"Does he drink or gamble or anything of that kind?" inquired the other.

"No." Before we were wed he led me to believe that he had a habit of talking in his sleep about all his doings. And he does not.—Indianapolis Journal.

The telegraph lines of the world aggregate 1,069,128 miles. America has more than half—548,832 miles.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

A Process Which Prof. Graby, of Paris, Says Furnishes the Solution of the Problem.

Prof. Graby read a paper on photography in colors before the Academie des Sciences in Paris recently, and not only explained every detail of the process and gave the exact formula to be followed, but also showed some remarkable photographs in colors taken by himself.

In almost all the attempts made previously to reproduce color in photography the processes have depended upon the physical effects of the interference of light. Prof. Graby has depended entirely upon chemical action. His explanation of the process, as described in his paper, is as follows:

"When a plate of metallic silver is exposed in the dark to the action of chlorine in color of chlorides is formed, ranging in color from yellow through red to blue. If the same plate be afterward exposed to light the action is reversed, the final result being yellowish white. If pure white silver chloride, dipped in a bath of silver nitrate, be subjected to feeble blue light, a blue sub-chloride will be produced which will retain a large proportion of the original chloride. Similarly a red-chloride can be obtained, containing still less chlorine. The yellow is secured by a less direct method, for, although a grayish yellow sub-chloride of silver can be produced, it is not sufficiently pure in color or capable of giving all tints. Consequently chromic acid or a chromate is introduced, giving a golden yellow complementary to the blue violet of the silver, which is degraded by the light furnishing all the yellows imaginable.

"Under the influence of blue light the blue sub-chloride is not sensitive, and remains the same, but the red, if mercuric chloride be present, takes up chlorine and is converted into the blue. If chromic acid be present also the yellow becomes oxidized to blue, so that only blue remains.

"Under yellow light the chromic acid is not effective, but the blue and red—especially the former—are bleached, losing their chlorine and amalgamating with mercury.

"Under red light the sub-chloride remains unchanged, but the blue is changed by the red orange rays into red sub-chloride.

"White light produces blue or greenish yellow, according to whether the paper is exposed in the dry or moist condition.

"To secure permanency, the yellow is fixed by washing the print with acetate of lead, which renders the chromate insoluble. The blue and red are obtained by introducing bichloride of mercury and salt into the coating of the paper. These two substances form up a state of equilibrium as regards the action of light on the chlorine, so that the blue and red sub-chlorides retain their composition indefinitely. This fixing can only take place after the white has been fixed, except on salted and albumenized papers, to which, however, the subsequent method of fixing the white cannot be applied. Therefore, complete fixation can only be secured with the gelatine papers, and this is the most important point of the discovery.

"The trouble found for a long time was that the violet-blue silver compound produced by the action of white light could not be removed without seriously affecting the blue of the print. The first method tried was one in which the white light rendered the gelatine soluble, as in the perchloride of iron process. It was found that the gelatine became less soluble according to the color of the print. White light rendered the gelatine completely soluble, yellow light a little less so, red still a little less soluble, and blue almost entirely insoluble. The gelatine in melting removed the chloride, which would have become blue, subsequently to fixation, on exposure to light. Thus, in the first method, the yellow was fixed with acetate of lead, the white by washing with warm water, and the red and blue by salt and bichloride of mercury.

"The first method could only be carried out with paper prepared as follows: Gelatine-chloride paper is allowed to become blue, almost to the violet stage, by immersing it in a bath of—

Water.....100
Hydrochloric acid.....4
and exposing it to diffused light, then dipping it when dry into water 100 bichromate 1, it dried afresh and exposed anew until all the gelatine is just rendered insoluble. The paper is then ready to be sensitized for colors in the following bath:

Water.....4 ounces.
Nitric acid.....10 drops.
Mercuric nitrate.....1 drachm.
Hydrochloric acid.....1½ drachms.
Sulphuric acid.....½ drachm.
Chromic acid.....45 grains.
Soda alum.....30 grains.

"This paper must be employed wet. The results so obtained are most interesting. But for practical work the paper prepared in the second manner should be used.

"In this method the light renders the gelatine insoluble, as in the carbon process. Gelatino-chloride paper is treated with acid and blued as above, then dipped in a bichromate bath, and then in nitrate of mercury. When dry, it is printed so as to reproduce the colors. After this it is treated with acetate of lead, then the image is transferred on to another paper and washed, as in the carbon process. Finally it is passed through a bath of bichloride of mercury and salt."—Sun.

Marion Items.

Marion, N. C., April 9.—This place will soon be quite a manufacturing centre. Land has been purchased on which to locate a novelty wood-working factory, and a new furniture manufactory is proposed. The Marion Furniture Company, which has been successfully operating for some months past, will soon double its present capacity. Another thing which will add to the population and prosperity of the town is the proposed colored industrial college. Negotiations are now being made for the sale of the Catawba Hotel property for the purpose.

The controversy between Messrs. Crawford and Pool, and the Editor of the McDowell Democrat, in regard to the mismanagement of the county's affairs, has attracted much attention and comment.

Our worthy young Senator from this Thirty-first district, James L. Hyatt, has received many expressions of approval for the manly stand he took on the famous lease question. Senator Hyatt acted as he did for the best interests of his constituents, and they appreciate it. He was the first Republican to carry his country, Yancey, on a straight flight, since the war.

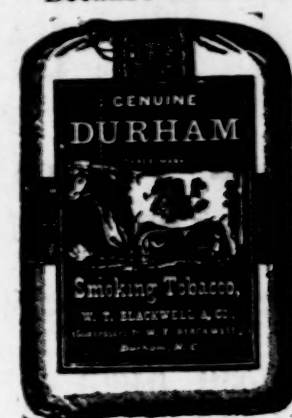
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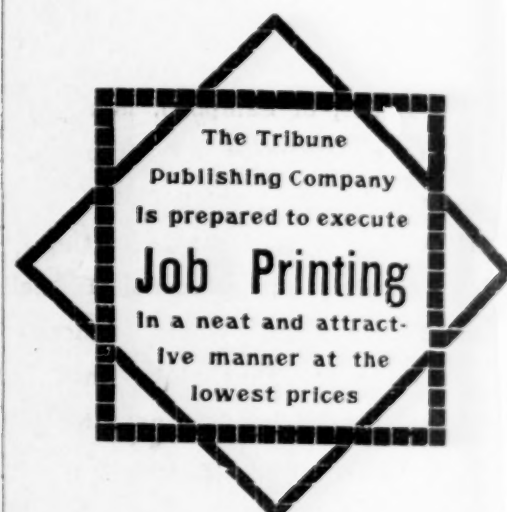
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	2	STATIONS.	4	2
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:00	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinross	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Casswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:28
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	2:50
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	8:55	10:10
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:40	10:00
2:30	5:23	..Croatan	8:40	9:40
2:43	6:05	..Hazelock	8:26	9:06
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:10	8:47
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:10	8:35
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:10	8:35
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
4:01	6:50	..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	6:50	..M. City Depot	a.m.	a.m.

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S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

THE TAX QUESTION.

Judge Adams will have his hands full today. Besides the insane asylum cases, which will be argued before him on a case agreed, he will have to pass on the State tax levy. The asylum cases are important, involving as they do, the management of the principal philanthropic institutions of the State and affecting the welfare of hundreds of helpless people who are dependent upon public charity. But if the asylum cases are important, the tax case is momentous, as it directly affects the pocketbook of every citizen of the commonwealth. The decision of his honor will mean much to some and little to others, but something to everyone.

The tax question will come before Judge Adams upon the petition of Governor Russell for a mandamus commanding Auditor Ayer to maintain the constitutional equation of taxes, notwithstanding the fact that the act of the General Assembly authorizing the levying and collection of taxes, usually called the Revenue Act, authorized a tax levy that was anything but constitutional. As readers of THE TRIBUNE know, the constitutional equation is a poll and property tax, the former being exactly three times as great as the tax on one hundred dollars valuation of property. In the revenue act of 1897 the property tax was fixed at 46 cents and the poll tax at \$1.29, which, as is apparent at a glance, is not in proportion as the Constitution directs.

Auditor Ayer, who considers his official duties as executive merely, and neither legislative nor judicial, in making up his tax blanks for distribution to county authorities, has put down the figures just as the Legislature wrote them. Governor Russell, who assumes to be the head of the State's official family, so to speak, will complain to the court that he has directed the auditor to raise the poll tax to \$1.38 in order to preserve the equation, and that the auditor has refused to obey his command. He will ask the court to enforce this command.

To be sure, there is no real disagreement between the Governor and the auditor about this matter. The facts, as they will be brought to the attention of the court, will constitute what the lawyers call a case agreed. It looks like a plain question for the court to decide, but it is not as plain as you might suppose. If his honor decides that the auditor must levy the taxes, so as to preserve the constitutional equation, the question will then arise whether the poll tax shall be raised to \$1.38 or the property tax reduced to 43 cents. The equation would be preserved either way, and it may puzzle the court to decide which way.

ENTIRELY TOO PARTIAL.

"The greatest success, that has attended the scheme of closing the mouth of the greatest of professional reformers with a piece of pie has been the subject of much comment in the State press and a number of esteemed contemporaries have been moved to say bright and interesting things in regard thereto. But it seems to have been reserved to the Monroe Journal to take the clearest view of reformers in general and Reformer Ramsey in particular that has fallen under our observation.

"The editor of the Journal is evi-

dently an observant man, a student of history and a philosopher. His remarks are worthy of a space in our columns, and we herewith copy them."—Raleigh Tribune.

Come, Daisy, you are too partial to us, and if you continue in that fashion (which you can see highly pleased us), we will be forced to admit that The Tribune is a very good paper and knows a thing when he sees it.

We ought to know something about Ramsey. Had you been as grossly deceived in any individual as we were in Ramsey, you could understand our feeling in this matter. Before you were born (no disparagement, for your youth is lusty enough), you know we were infatuated with the supposed patriotism of Ramsey. In a modest way we attempted to let the people know his worth—in short, we suggested him for senator, believing in his patriotic and genuine reform motives. But when we found him out, we were bound to put him in his rightful place, in which bad eminence we leave him, with the hearty wish that we may never see or hear his name again.—Monroe Journal.

IN ALL SERIOUSNESS.

Judge Simonton would be a splendid hand to give the Czar of Russia lessons in how to rule, but he'll find that the people of North Carolina don't want to dance to his fiddle, if the Southern Railway Company did buy a majority in the last Legislature.—Laurinburg Exchange.

We find the above clipping in the Raleigh News and Observer under the head of editorial notes and comments.

The Republican is loath to believe that our Raleigh contemporary endorses the clipping and yet he places it in his editorial columns without comment.

Now the Republican submits that the charge that the majority of the legislators of a State not only can be, but have actually been bought up by a railroad is "saving the State" with a vengeance. A large majority of the Republicans and Democrats in the late Legislature voted, we think, according to the wishes of their constituents, and for what they believed to be for the good of their State; and it is bad taste for a newspaper to impugn their motives, or even to insinuate that they could be bought by wholesale. If the News and Observer succeeded in fixing this base charge in the minds of the New Jersey editors, who visited our State a few days ago, it will fix the question of emigration and capital from that quarter; for, however, much they might be impressed with the mildness of our climate, and the boundless extent of our undeveloped resources, yet they could not advise their friends to risk their money in a State that tries to repudiate its contracts and whose legislators can be bought like cattle in the shambles. Suppose the Republican should charge, that because the News and Observer acknowledged the receipt of one hundred dollars from a friend of the Seaboard Air Line, that it was the paid tool of that railroad and was paid for slandering the bolting Pops, the Republicans and Democrats who favored the lease, people would at once say "that their suspicions had proven true, because the Republican says so, and it don't lie," and no amount of explanation afterward could entirely disabuse their minds of the truthfulness of the charge. The Republican would hesitate long before making such a charge if it had the proof in its hands, which it has not. It therefore begs the News and Observer to maintain its self respect, and when it gets fully into the Populist camp, if possible, elevate the tone of the Calamity Howlers.—The Union Republican.

STATE CONTROL OF PRIVATE JUGS.

South Carolina is looking after her monopoly of the whisky business with a watchful eye. She has found it to be a profitable traffic and worthy of careful supervision.

An instance of her vigilance has just presented itself. A citizen was convicted of having in his possession a jug of whisky which did not bear the certificate of the State liquor inspector testifying to its quantity and sale, according to the provisions of the State dispensary law. For this offense he was adjudged a criminal and sentenced to serve three months in the chain gang. The case was appealed to the Supreme court of the State, and that body, on a division of its members, has affirmed the decision of the court below and committed the offender to serve his sentence.

This, says the Mail and Express,

seems like a barbarous and outrageous decision, but it is entirely logical and consistent with the principle of the State dispensary system. If the commonwealth has the right to create a monopoly of the whisky business for the nominal purpose of raising revenue, it has by implication the right to protect its monopoly, even to the extent of invading the household of the citizen to prevent him from using anti-monopoly whisky. A man's house is his castle, but in South Carolina his jug is the State's, and the contents thereof are not sacred from intrusion.

South Carolina does not say that the citizen shall not keep a private jug, but she insists that if he does keep one, the texture and substance of its contents shall be duly approved by her legal officers. So that, between chain-lightning on one hand and chain-gangs on the other, the South Carolinian's lot is not a particularly happy one.

"WHO IS REBUKED?"

The newspapers, little and big, great and small, are discussing the reasons of the result of the late municipal elections in the Middle West, and among them is that able Democratic Journal the New York Sun, which says: "Judged as a reaction, the result of the municipal elections on Tuesday comes too soon to signify."

"Mr. McKinley's administration is making some mistakes, perhaps, but certainly it has not had time yet to make enemies by the hundreds of thousands. A verdict of popular condemnation, or dissatisfaction, or desire for a change, is not generally pronounced by the American people within less than forty days after the inauguration of a new order of things."

"If these anti-Republican majorities in various cities and towns of the Middle West, turning in most or many cases upon local issues and personal considerations as remote from the issue of last November as Oshkosh is from Fire Island, constitute a rebuke to somebody or something, who or what is it that is rebuked?"

Major McKinley? What has he done yet, or left undone yet, to start a tidal wave of hostile sentiment?

"The Cabinet? Why, it hasn't got its coat off yet."

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives, for passing the Dingley bill? The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1897, will be the time when we shall hear about that, favorably or adversely.

"The great idea that prevailed last fall, namely, that the dollar in which this country pays its debts must be an honest dollar and not a Bryan dollar? Let Mr. Bryan cherish the illusion, it he can get any comfort from the same, that Tuesday's voting in Chicago and elsewhere was an irrepressible expression of regret that he is not in the White House today."

"Nothing in the world gives The Sun greater satisfaction than philosophical deductions from contemporary political events, illuminating them with the light of journalistic wisdom and presenting them in their true relations to the past, the present, and the future. We read such essays with satisfaction, and tuck them away for what they are worth; but in order to command our respect the philosophy must be woven with common sense and the deductions must fall within the bounds of reasonable probability. The current theories of the importance and significance of these recent municipal elections seems to us to be carved out of moonshine."

"Who or what was it, then, that the American voters rebuked on Tuesday, just twenty-eight days after the new President was sworn into office?"

Some of the so-called Democratic papers are extracting considerable comfort from the fact that Bailey of Texas was chosen the leader of the Democrats in the House, and that he is a strong anti-Bryan man. Mr. Bailey, although quoted as being opposed to Mr. Bryan, on some of the minor points, of the great questions of the day, is a long sight better Democrat than some of the men they shouted for last campaign. In the line up in 1900 you'll see Bailey and Bryan both in line, shoulder to shoulder fighting the common enemy, while some of these papers will be sulking in the camp or perhaps deserted or enjoying a bomb proof position.—Newton Enterprise.

If our memory serves us correctly we remember that Mr. Bailey was not in the "Bryan line" to any great extent during the Presidential campaign and instead of being "shoulder to shoulder fighting the common enemy" Mr. Bailey took a furlough for a brief space of time and only fought the "enemy" under cover. What is that about judging the future by the past?

A VERY GLAD HAND.

There is a newspaper man says another newspaper man, in Harrisburg, who is cock of the walk for the nonce. He has just been at Washington and succeeded in obtaining an interview with the President. While statesmen fretted and office seekers fumed without, he, the Harrisburg newspaper man, was accorded immediate entrance. He chatted affably about the weather with the first gentleman in the land, smoked a genuine McKinley cigar, and had a good amiable handshake from the ruler of us all. Among the various personages without—the press reports announce—were many who would have given ten dollars to stand in his shoes. And now as he parades the street he is regarded as a genius of the first water and a hero of heroes.

The hand that grasped the President's is subjected to the keenest scrutiny, and he is not allowed to hold it in his pocket for more than half a minute at a time so eager are all his townsmen to inspect it and stroke it and reverently shake the hand that shook McKinley's.

The newspaper man did not, it is asserted, want an office. He had no other object in view but pure friendliness and the satisfaction of a native curiosity. But he is a hero all the same, and the rights which were momentarily embraced by the Presidential first are regarded as one of the richest, rarest treasures in all the Capital city.

Whether he will cut off the sacred hand and have it exhibited in a glass case in the public square, where all men may bow down and worship, or whether he will simply have a plaster cast made and set upon a pedestal where it may endure for all time has not yet been declared. But that brave and beautiful McKinley-shaken hand is bound to flourish somehow in history.

THE SENATE'S PROTEST.

The fact that the resolution in Gen. Rivera's behalf was adopted by the Senate is perhaps not so striking as that it was adopted without a single dissenting vote, the record being 4 to 0.

There is another noticeable thing, namely, that this is the first important expression of the Fifty-fifth Congress in regard to Cuba. A unanimous vote in the Senate on this initial measure is therefore, specially gratifying, while there is every reason to suppose that President McKinley will respect the judgment of that body, and that, in the contingency it mentions, he will make the protest called for.

That the shooting of Gen. Juan Rios Rivera would be a violation of the laws governing civilized warfare, no Senator denied. He was captured in battle during a war that had lasted two years, and that had forced Spain to employ perhaps 200,000 men to wage it. The only possible question was whether this protest would be premature. But, as to that, any protest would be too late after the captive was shot. It is now or never for such a vote.

Its practical effect, too, will go beyond the individual case of Rivera. It warns Spain against anything hereafter but the rules of civilized warfare in fighting the Cuban patriots. On that point, there is in the Senate, as in the people of the United States, but one mind.—New York Sun.

CITY RACE COURSE.

Between scorching, which is an every day and every hour affair, and horse racing, which is almost as frequent, it will be surprising if there is not a serious accident on Hillsboro street. There is no finer street for bicycling and driving in the city, or anywhere else for that matter, and it would be a pity to deprive owners of bicycles and horses from making such use of it as to reap every reasonable benefit or enjoyment from it. But there is a duty that the city authorities owe to the public to protect the lives and limbs of people who use the street for business or recreation from the consequences of the reckless conduct of those who seem to have no idea of anything except burning the wind. The race track at the fair grounds, as we understand, is accessible to the public, and it ought to afford every needed facility for speeding. Certainly the streets should not be used for such purposes. Frequently during the day it is positively dangerous for pedestrians or inexperienced riders to be upon Hillsboro street. If there are any city ordinances in restraint of fast riding or driving on the streets, they are recklessly, glaringly and outrageously violated every day.

RETROACTIVE PROTECTION.

The best intentioned clause in the Dingley tariff bill, according to the New York Witnesses' opinion, is the one which has raised the loudest clamor of opposition. It is called the retroactive (working backward) clause, because it declares that the new tariff which may not become a law for months yet shall nevertheless take effect from the first day of this month.

The object of this provision is obvious and is highly meritorious. It is to prevent importing houses from taking advantage of the delay in passing the measure by bringing in goods for six months or a year in advance; thus defrauding the government of a large part of its revenue for the coming season.

Anyone at all acquainted with the manner in which wholesale importing business is carried on can readily understand that the sudden and wholly unexpected addition of this clause to the tariff bill would cause hardship and injustice in many cases, and Mr. Dingley's committee, recognizing this fact, have endeavored to provide a remedy for it in the wording of the clause itself. But in doing so they have opened the door to almost unlimited frauds, by making it possible for any American citizen who is willing to swear that he had purchased a certain quantity of goods before the first of April, and had ordered them to be shipped, to bring them in afterwards at the present rate of duty. In other words the clause as it stands offers a premium on lying, and there are plenty of business men who would gladly earn that premium.

We cannot see how under our system of government a higher tariff can ever be adopted without giving some importers an opportunity to secure extra gains and causing loss and inconvenience to others, but it seems to us that by far the fairest way would be to make each new tariff operative from the time of its first introduction in Congress, except as to goods which were actually in transit for this country before the new schedules were announced. If that was an understood and accepted policy, there could be very little injustice or hardship about its enforcement. Whereas it is very unjust to give millionaires a chance to coin money by stacking up immense supplies in advance, as the Sugar Trust was permitted to do before the imposition of the Wilson tariff duty.

The Raleigh Tribune says: "If it can be shown that the Dingley bill is calculated to injure American industries, we hope the bill will be defeated. But if there be no objection to the measure except that it will enable the great business corporations of the country to prosper, we hope and believe, that Congress will have the good sense, the courage and patriotism, to enact it into law."

Of course the big trusts will prosper by its enactment, but what about the millions of plain people of this country who will be compelled to pay more for the actual necessities of life?—Asheboro Courier.

The great masses of the plain people are wage-earners, and it is as easy to see what will become of them under the Dingley tariff bill, as for a man to roll off a log; Their labor will be protected and their wages not reduced to European pauper wages. They will receive such compensation for their labor as will enable them to not only purchase the necessities of life, but to indulge in some of its luxuries. That is what will become of the "plain people."

If we were given to writing poetical prose we would say that the State of North Carolina is the fairest land that the light of heaven's sun ever kissed, with skies as bright as a lover's dream of elysium. An atmosphere as sweet and wholesome as the spice-laden zephyrs of the isles of Thule, while the rolling fields of tender green and our rock-ribbed, ancient and everlasting future that out-rides the dreams of Aladdin and outshines the fairest gems of Galconda.—Winston Journal.

Gosh!!

We pull off our hats and make our bow to the public and ask to be recognized in the great field of journalism. We will do our best to make our semi-weekly visit to the homes of Caldwell and adjoining counties as pleasant as possible.

First paragraph of the new paper at Lenoir, N. C., the semi-weekly Visitor, a sprightly four-column, four-page paper. May you live long and prosper.

ASHEVILLE NOMINATIONS.

H. Lamar Gudger for Mayor—A Case of Infanticide. Asheville, N. C., April 9.—At the Republican city convention last night H. Lamar Gudger was nominated for Mayor. Dr. A. M. Ballard, W. M. Hill and Samuel Kennedy were nominated for Aldermen.

A girl baby was found in a dying condition in West Asheville yesterday. It died last night. The coroner's jury found that the infant came to its death at the hands of its mother, Minnie Shook.

ENJOYABLE CONCERT

Talented Young People
Impersonate Folk of
"Ye Olden Time."

ALL WERE APPROPRIATELY COSTUMED

BLIND INSTITUTE CHAPEL THE
SCENE OF THE EVENT.

There Were Musical Selections, Recitations and Other Pleasurable Features—Ladies of the First Baptist Church Net a Nice Sum.

The assembly room of the Blind Institute was last night the scene of one of the most enjoyable entertainments rendered in Raleigh for many a day. It was "Ye Old Folk's Concert," and right well did the young participants impersonate the folk of "Ye Olden Time."

The event was under the auspices of the church improvement society of the First Baptist church and the Baptist young people were well represented in the personnel of the program. Many of the young ladies were attired in rare old silk costumes which had been handed down from mother to daughter through several generations. One of the most notable was that of Miss Sandford, of Wake Forest, who was attired in a figured silk dress, more than half a century old, but the fashionable and costly gown of her grandmother in ante-bellum days, but to describe the antique gowns would consume columns of space not available.

The evening's program was inaugurated with a grand march—"The Campbells Are Coming."

This was an admirable and well received feature, and was succeeded by a full chorus selection, "Auld Lang Syne" was the song, and right well did "ye old folks" sing.

Miss Uzzell, as Jimmie Buttermore, delighted the audience with an admirably rendered minuet. The next was a "four part tune"—Mocking Bird—rendered by vocalists. They were: Plaintive Holdnote, Miss Briggs; Cynthia Tuttle, Mrs. J. A. Briggs; Jeddiah Smuggins, Mr. Mitchell, and Goliath Strickstrings, Mr. McNeill.

Mrs. Brinson, as Experience Billings, sang a "one part tune," which elicited enthusiastic cheers. "I cannot sing the old song" was the selection, and the rendition was admirable.

The sixth number was a recitation by Peggie Spinster (Miss Lizzie Briggs). The selection was "A Bright Idea." Miss Briggs was ideally costumed and carried a huge cat. The "Bright Idea" was the cultivation of the vocal talents of her family of cats.

"Juanita" was sang as a "four-part tune," and concluded the first part of the programme. The quartette consisted of prudent as "Higgins Miss Nowell," Experience Billings, Mrs. Brinson; Jeddiah Smuggins, Mr. Mitchell, and Biddad Smallum, Mr. Johnson.

Between the first and second parts there was a short intermission. Then followed a vocal selection, "Old Folks at Home," rendered by a quartette. The singers were Miss Briggs, Mrs. J. A. Briggs, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. McNeill. Each impersonated the characters previously assigned them in the first part.

Miss Nowell as Prudence Higgins rendered two vocal selections, which were most heartily received, the latter "Then You'll Remember Me," was in response to an encore.

Mr. Intrepid Barabones (Mr. Parish) was the next to participate. He rendered "On the Spinet."

Mrs. Thomas, as Widow Reddett, was a thorough success. She was persistently called for a second selection, and sang a medley, rendering her own accompaniment upon the piano. "Old Kentucky Home," by Mary Makepeace (Mrs. Martin) was a vocal solo, which elicited a storm of applause.

Lady Washington was impersonated by Miss Edith Butler, who recited "Jimmie's Courtship." This was persistently encored. The next number was a "two part tune," "In the Starlight," and the singers were Misses Briggs and Nowell as Plaintive Holdnote and Prudence Higgins.

It was almost 10 o'clock when Mr. Watson, as master of ceremonies, announced the closing feature of the programme. It was a grand chorus in which the voices of "ye old folks" and the people in the audience responded, and "Carolina" was the song they sang.

The young people were most heartily congratulated upon the success of their impersonation of "ye old folks," and all averred that the evening had been one of rare enjoyment.

THE RALEIGH FOR FIBALTAR.

Navy Department Orders Her to Join European Squadron.

Norfolk, Va., April 9.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department detaching the United States steamship Raleigh on May 1 next from the North Atlantic squadron, and ordering her to proceed as soon thereafter as practicable to Gibraltar, and report to the commander-in-chief of the European squadron for duty with his fleet. On the arrival of the Raleigh her sister ship, the Cincinnati, will be sent home, the time of her officers and men having expired. The Raleigh will probably leave the Hampton Roads, then proceed on the 19th with the rest of the squadron to New York to be present at the Grant memorial exercises.

It is expected by the department to keep the Raleigh in foreign waters until June, 1899, and no officers or men will sail in her whose time expires before that date.

Will Indict Bucketshop Keepers.

Special to The Tribune. Chicago, April 9.—The Federation is proceeding against shops in Iowa, and John Hill, who is leading in the work, says that every bucketshop keeper in the State will be indicted.

INTERESTING REPORTS

An Extra Session of the Aldermen Held Last Evening.

DISBURSEMENTS EXCEED RECEIPTS

COMMITTEE SHOW THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Work of the Light Committee—Fire Department's Report—New House for the Victor Company—Collector in Earnest About Taxes.

The board of aldermen met last night for an extra session to hear reports from the committees. There were present Aldermen Boushall, Drewry, Mills, Simpson, Simpson, Baker and Boushall. Alderman Boushall read the report of the finance committee: "Your committee on finance beg leave to submit herewith their annual report for the year ending March 31, 1897, and to express the hope that every citizen of Raleigh will thoroughly acquaint himself with the report. We beg to call attention especially to the itemized account of the receipts and disbursements, a summary of which is herewith presented, and suggest that the fact that your committee has expended the expenditure of the city in departments, charging every item of expense to its proper department: Receipts from March 1st, to February 28th, 1897, \$15,622.39.

It will be noted from the above statement that the disbursements exceed the receipts by a little over \$7,000, but of the disbursements \$16,531 was paid to the commissioner of the sinking fund and \$16,864 was spent on permanent improvements, thus making the actual running expenses for the year \$10,339. The disbursements have exceeded the receipts every year for the past several years. The only way to remedy this matter is to increase the value of the property or to increase the tax rate or to issue bonds, for we believe that the expenditures have been made as means to make permanent improvements without issuing bonds, but if this policy is continued we must either borrow money or we must issue bonds for these permanent improvements. We have \$30,000 of old 6 per cent bonds falling due next July. We are authorized by statute to issue a 5 per cent bond for the purpose of taking up these expiring bonds. If we do this we can take up the outstanding warrants of the city, which now aggregate, by an accumulation of three or four years, the sum of \$18,150, and have a surplus for permanent improvements. In order to keep the expenditures of the city within the proper limits the committee recommended and the board adopted the following apportionment of funds to be expended by the different departments during the year 1897:

Administration department.....	\$7,000
Street department.....	15,000
Health department.....	4,000
Police department.....	9,000
Park department.....	1,000
Sever department.....	1,000
Cemetery department.....	650
Light department.....	2,500
Charities department.....	3,000
Water department.....	5,000
Fire department.....	4,000
Market department.....	600
Total.....	\$61,750

We think this is a very meagre amount for each department, and yet the city's receipts will not more than cover these appropriations. Upon examination your committee found enough back taxes on real estate which were collectable at the time they were due to pay the entire floating debt of the city. We had a bill introduced in the last Legislature giving us power to collect these back taxes on real estate, but the same was defeated by the Representative from this county, Jas. H. Young, a Republican.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. D. BOUSHALL, J. D. DIEBURY.

Alderman Simpson of this committee submitted the report of the chief of the fire department, L. A. Mahler, for the year ending February 28th, 1897. It was found necessary to condense this report. The salient points are given:

The total expenditures for the year were \$7,267.14. The working force of the department consists of one hundred and eleven men—eleven paid and part paid, and one hundred volunteers, as follows: Hook and ladder company, 20; Rescue company, 26; Capital company, 22; Victor company, 32. The equipment of the department consists of two 2-horse horse wagons, one 2-horse reel, one hook and ladder truck, and 1,200 feet of hose.

There was during the year a total fire loss of \$57,943.45, with insurance paid \$53,565.45, leaving a net loss of \$4,378. The fire alarm system is valued at \$27,600. From March 1st, 1896, to February 28th, 1897, there were thirty-eight alarms of fire turned in; seven of which were false and two proved to be out of town. There were five fires in August, November and January, respectively. Losses were sustained in only four of these fires. The heaviest loss would have been the R. and G. machine shops, \$57,110.45, but this was fully insured. December 31st the plant of the Raleigh Electric Company was burned at a loss of \$3,078.

Alderman Boushall, for the Light Committee, offered the following report: "When your committee was appointed we found that the city had fifteen arc lights which burned all night, and about 130 gas lights which burned only one-half the night, and were not lighted on moonshiny nights, or when the nights ought to have been moonshiny. We beg to report that we have changed this state of affairs, and have made a contract which takes effect on the 9th of May next, after which date the city will have seventy arc lights of 1,200 candle power each, and 100 gas lights, all of

which will burn all night and every night during the year. The cost of the electric lights as per the contract is \$74.75 per year, while the cost of the gas lights is \$1.50 per month. The city is not to be charged with any other expense connected with the lights. The amount necessary to keep up such a contract, of course, is very much more than has been expended by the city upon lights, but we are glad to note that your committee has received the unanimous endorsement of its action by the people at the primaries, which is exceedingly gratifying to your committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. D. BOUSHALL, JOHN A. MILLS, C. W. HOOVER.

Mr. W. B. Hutchings, Tax Collector, reported: I herewith submit list of delinquent taxpayers owning real estate. I have exhausted all means of collecting the taxes without avail, and request that the board authorize me to advertise and sell the property described in said list for the taxes due. The request was granted.

Chairman Simpson, of the Fire Committee, handed in the following additional report: The committee beg to report that on the night of the 7th the building occupied by the Victor Hose Company caught fire from a lamp explosion and was partially consumed, together with the reel, two horses and 100 feet of hose. After investigation it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that no blame for negligence can be attached to Joe Penny, the driver on duty. The committee asks that they be authorized to make immediate purchase of a pair of horses and wagon for the Victor Company, and that the city purchase a lot and erect permanent quarters for them as early as possible.

This was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. This was the most important action of the board last evening.

TWO MINOR REPORTS.

The Cemetery Committee, through Alderman Mills, reported that the fence on the east side of the city is down, and is a great nuisance. The report was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Alderman H. M. Ivey, of the Water Committee, submitted a report from the Water Committee, stating that the present contract was satisfactory and the water supply was adequate. Alderman Boushall introduced the following resolution: "Be it resolved, by the Board of Aldermen, That the following named persons be, and the same are hereby appointed, concurrently with the appointment of the same persons by the City Clerk, as poll holders or judges of election for the city election to be held Monday, May 3, 1897, namely: For First Ward—W. H. Bain, A. L. Moore and J. L. Ramsay. For Second Ward—G. F. Jordan, C. T. Bailey and Guy V. Barnes. For Third Ward—S. W. Holloway, A. J. Rogers and George L. Tonoffski. For Fourth Ward—N. A. Blake, C. L. Gary and A. D. Hulm.

The Police and Market Committees did not have their reports ready.

VETOED RUSSELL'S ORDERS.

Secretary of State Puts a Stop to the Governor's Free Distribution.

There seems to be some trouble in the camp of the Trustees of the State Library, and it all grows out of the distribution of the colonial records. The status of the case now seems to be Secretary of State Thompson vs. Governor Russell. And the Governor is enjoined, or rather his orders are vetoed.

During the session of the last Legislature a bill was introduced providing that every member of the General Assembly be given a set of the colonial records; but there was strong opposition and a compromise measure was enacted into law. This is to the effect that the trustees of the library be empowered to distribute them as they deem best, so as not to necessitate a new publication of the records. The supply is limited and the reprinting would be very expensive to the State.

The Board of Trustees of the Library is composed of Governor Russell, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction. No action has been taken by the board regarding the records, and the Secretary of State several days ago discovered that Gov. Russell was issuing orders on Librarian Cobb for these records. Various friends of the Governor presented orders for colonial records, and of course the Librarian honored them all.

When Dr. Thompson got wind of the matter he served a written notice upon Librarian Cobb to the effect that if he issued any more records without the written order of the Board of trustees he would be held personally responsible on his official bond.

This was, of course, sufficient to put a stop to the honoring of Governor Russell's orders, and no more records will go out of Mr. Cobb's possession except in response to the explicit orders of the board.

ONE MORE SATURDAY.

No One Can Register After April 15.

Next Saturday will be the last day for registration. If you have not registered and do not do so today or next Saturday you cannot vote. A new registration is not necessary except for those who were not registered two years ago in the city election or who voted in a different ward.

Remember that Saturday, April 17th is the last day for registration. The places for registration and the boundaries of the wards are as follows:

First Ward—North of Hargett street and east of Halifax—Kornt's store, corner of Jones and Salisbury streets. Second Ward—North of Hargett and west of Halifax—Hayne's shop, corner of Blount and Martin streets. Third Ward—South of Hargett and east of Fayetteville—Jones' warehouse, corner of Blount and Davie streets. Fourth Ward—South of Hargett and west of Fayetteville—City lot, corner of Salisbury and Davie streets.

The places for registration are required to be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

PLEA FOR ASIATIC TRADE

STEAMSHIP LINES TO THE ORIENT ARE INTERESTED IN THE TARIFF.

President Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, Wants Duties so Adjusted as Not to Cut Off This Rapidly Increasing Trade.

Washington, April 9.—The possibilities of trade in China and Japan are pointed out in a letter which a prominent Western Senator has just received from James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, in which he also urges that tariff duties be so adjusted as not to prevent or cut off trade with the countries across the Pacific. The "Asiatic trade," he says, "of the greatest importance to this country, and particularly such portions of it as are interested in raising wheat."

The letter relates that American steamers could not engage in the trade because of the rate of wages fixed by the Sailors' Union. Japanese vessels came to this country, however, for their sailors were paid but \$2.50 a month, one-twelfth of American seamen's wages. This line of steamers now carries flour from Puget Sound to the Asiatic ports at \$3 a ton, as against from \$7 to \$8 a ton formerly charged from West coast ports in the United States. This is the same rate for all other lines between the Pacific coast and Asia, and has resulted in carrying out about 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, from the last crop.

"I have thus been able," says Mr. Hill, "to find new mouths, which have never before used wheat bread, to take the entire California, Oregon and Washington wheat crop out of the European markets. This will reduce the amount going to Europe about 20 per cent, and in bushels about 30,000,000, the most of which is the Pacific wheat from the Argentine during the past crop year. The prices of wheat this year as compared with last are about 20 to 25 per cent higher, and I think it may be said that from 15 to 18 cents of this rise is clearly due to the withdrawal of all the Pacific wheat from the European markets."

"I see in this morning's market reports a telegram that European ships are loading with barley, rye and merchandise from San Francisco to Europe, after waiting four months for cargo. Now, if the rates on wheat will go to Europe from the Pacific coast, the only way we could bring about this great reduction in the cost of transportation of flour to Asia was by diverting the tea and masting business which was heretofore done by English ships from Asia direct to New York, and bringing these commodities to the Pacific coast by a low rate of transportation inland by rail to distribute the commodities to points between Minnesota and New York."

"I have given you the details so that you will understand the situation and be able to see that, unless these ships can bring their main cargoes of merchandise to the Pacific ports at rates that will compensate them for the traffic, the business must go as heretofore to New York, and the rates on flour to Asiatic ports will be again at the old figures or an advance of about 50 cents a barrel, which would, in my judgment, destroy the business that has just begun to be built up with that country."

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

While Salisbury Has Been Democratic, the City Election Will be Close.

Special to The Tribune. Salisbury, N. C., April 9.—As the result of the Democratic primaries yesterday evening the following were nominated: For mayor, T. C. Linn. For commissioners—North ward, D. M. Miller, J. H. Moyle; South ward, E. K. James, J. P. Weber; East ward, J. C. Lowe, W. L. Rankin; West ward, Lee S. Overman and S. F. Lord. For city marshal and tax collector, George H. Shaver. For school committeemen in the respective wards, John M. Julian, P. H. Thompson, J. F. McCubbin and H. J. Overman. For treasurer, D. A. Atwell.

An opposition ticket will be put up, headed by some of the best men in the community. While the town has been Democratic for many years the contest will be a close one.

There has been considerable kicking in the Democratic ranks on account of political ringsters getting all the pie. There are also some who will not be bound by the machine.

The ringmasters and judges for the coming municipal election have been recommended by the chairmen of the different parties and duly appointed by the clerk of the court.

Owing to the scarcity of Populists in this place, Republicans were named by the Populist chairman.

The losses arising from yesterday's fire, as mentioned in my last communication, aggregate \$5,700, with insurance of \$3,865. The Home of New York is the heaviest loser, the amount being \$3,000. The balance of insurance was carried by the Georgia Home.

Miss Fannie Rodgers of Concord, who is well known here, will be married to Mr. John York of that place on the 25th inst. Both are very popular and the event will be one of interest to many of Salisbury's folks.

H. Ivery Johnson of this place participated in the big Knoxville fire. It was with great difficulty that he escaped from the flames. He lost everything he had in the world.

Dr. E. M. Summerell of this county is an applicant to succeed Dr. Murphy of the Morganton asylum.

Miss Urquhart of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Charles Price. J. L. R.

RED HOT GLASS

Rushes Like Tare Through a Burning Building.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 9.—The Poughkeepsie Glass works were completely destroyed by fire this morning. One of the large tanks sprung a leak and the red hot glass rushed like lava through the building, leaving fire in its wake. The only part of the factory the firemen were able to save was the office and the shed where the new goods were stored. The loss is \$100,000. Insurance, \$90,000. The works will be rebuilt on a larger scale.

Turkish Situation.

Constantinople, April 9.—Preparations throughout the Turkish empire continue steadily, although not much change is noticeable in the Eastern situation. A very pessimistic feeling prevails at the failure of the Powers' attempts to coerce Greece.

ALMOST ALL ACCEPT.

Fifty People Invited to Participate in the Program.

Prof. C. J. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, has issued invitations to about fifty prominent educators in this and other States asking them to participate in the assembly's programme at Morehead City.

Indications are that very few will decline to attend and perform the duties assigned them. Only one has failed as yet, J. H. Southgate, of Durham, who was asked to discuss the commercial value of an education. He writes that it will be impossible for him to attend and asks that his place be filled by someone else.

There are seven non-residents of the State who will attend, or rather have signified their willingness to participate as speakers.

Definite announcement as to the programme will be made very soon.

INDEX COMPLETE.

Mr. Wallace Has Finished that of the Revenue Act.

Mr. D. K. Wallace, clerk-in-the-Secretary of State's office, has completed the work of indexing the Revenue and Machinery Acts and they are in the hands of the State Printers at Winston ready for publication.

In the reference to the matter, made yesterday, it is possible that Mr. Wallace was put in a false light in that he was represented as having been engaged upon this work for several days and had gotten no further than the C's. It is but fair to state that during that time he did much general office work and devoted his odd hours to the task of indexing.

Mr. Wallace is a "fast man," at least when it comes to using his pen.

JUDGE ORDERS AN ELECTION.

Louisburg Will Hold an Election in May.

Judge Furches has granted a mandamus compelling the board of election in Franklin county, consisting of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, the Clerk of the Court and the Register of Deeds, to appoint the registrars and poll holders for the election in May, although the limit set by law for their appointment has expired. This is an important decision, since it applies to all towns in the State which have no provision in the charter for holding the municipal elections, and have failed to appoint forty days before the election.

Will Purchase the Jeff Davis Home.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9.—A State organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy was perfected here today. Most of the larger towns of the State being represented. Miss Sarah Jones, of Camden, a sister of Gen. R. V. Jones, was elected State president. The State organization determined that its first work should be the purchase of the big old house here, which was occupied by Jefferson Davis while the seat of the confederate government was in Montgomery, and transfer it into a home for indigent confederate veterans. A strong organization was perfected.

Dangerous Icebergs.

New York, April 9.—Incoming steamships continue to bring news of dangerous icebergs seen and encountered on the several routes. The German steamship Havel, from Bremen, arrived today. They saw icebergs 100 and 200 feet high. Capt. Christoffers said he had had one of the roughest trips for years. Westerly southerly gales and high head seas nearly the whole time necessitated passengers remaining below deck all the way across the Atlantic.

Bankers in the Tolls.

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—Warrants for the arrest of Charles W. Spaulding, president; A. D. Averill, vice president; C. E. Churchill, cashier of the failed Globe Savings bank, were sworn out by Frank E. Stone, of the firm of Stone & Francis, depositors of the institution. The complaint charges embezzlement. The three warrants will be served some time today.

Fire Works Explosion.

Buenos Ayres, April 9.—Great damage was caused yesterday by an explosion of a cart load of fireworks near the block of buildings adjacent the Bourse. The building caught fire and was burned to the ground. Ten persons lost their lives.

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This week we place on sale an additional shipment of high-class Dress Goods, including many exclusive Novelties never shown here before. You can buy one of these Novelties with confidence that it is strictly new, of the latest fashion and the only dress of its kind in this country. Every new and desirable weave and color represented in this sale. Among the most attractive are

MOIRE TRINGALINE, MEXICANINE, GREYADINES, GRILL CLOTH, CANVAS ETAMINE, POPLINETTES, OPEN-MESH NOVELTIES, BASKETINES, RAILWAY LACE, BORDERED ETAMINE, and a host of other exquisite weaves.

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Now fully stocked with a rare collection of Novelties and Plain Silk Fabrics, presenting a complete assortment of the most select weaves in high-class Silks, from medium to finest grades.

New Laces—New Laces.

Our New Spring Stock is all on display—immense quantities and endless varieties of the most winsome and prettiest fancies in

NET-TOP, VALENCIENNES, ORIENTAL, RUSSIAN, ARABIAN, BOURBON, TORCHON, IRISH POINT, POINT DE PARIS, GAUZES, Besides a complete line of New Insertings to match all Laces, in Black, White and Cream, at our usual low prices.

Dress Trimmings

Jet and Iridescent Panels, Jet and Iridescent Fronts, Jet and Iridescent Boleros, Jet Bands, Tinsel and Silver Bands, Novelty Passementeries, New Buttons, New Buckles, New Braids.

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ated just northwest of and overlooking the

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This magnificent

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Story by an Iowa Congressman—
Boon to Professional Beggars.

Washington, April 9.—Not since the war have parties in Congress been so much split up into groups as they are now. This was shown last week when the House voted on the tariff bill. For once the Republicans, or those who openly avow themselves Republicans, voted solidly for the bill. But five Democrats broke away from their party on the tariff question. Then the Populists, silver men, former Republicans and independent, signified the division of the House into groups by falling to carry out an agreement which they had tried to enforce. The plan was that all the other groups should not vote at all. But one of them broke while two or three voted against it. What will happen in the Senate it will be interesting to note when the time comes. In the official classification of the politics of Senators and Representatives we now have Republicans, Democrats, Populists, silver men, silver Republicans and independent. If the official records told the truth, they would add "moderate silver" to the names of some other Republicans, "moderate anti-silver" to the names of still more and "anti-protection" to the names of quite a number of Democrats.

The long tariff debate in the House of Representatives has brought to the front a new presiding officer. Representative Sherman, of New York, presided nearly all the time over the deliberations of the committee of the whole, as the House is called when it goes through a fictitious sort of metamorphosis for the sake of facilitating business. Mr. Sherman is a young man with a round, boyish face, pink cheeks and mild eyes. No one had suspected him of being an embryo speaker till Mr. Reed discovered him and tried him out to keep the boys in order during the tariff debate. Mr. Sherman did his work to the queen's taste.

Enormous pressure is being brought to bear upon President McKinley to induce him to revoke some of Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service orders. Every day Senators and Representatives pour into the President's ears tales of the hardships which the blanket Civil Service order has worked upon the faithful of the Republican hosts. Inconsistencies and absurdities of the law, like the "hopping" test applied to candidates for places in the government printing office, of which so much was made by Senator Gallinger in the Senate a few days ago, are constantly being brought to the President's attention. Those who are near to the President predict that he will be compelled to do something. The pressure is greater than he can withstand. Mr. McKinley, I understand, would be pleased to have Congress revoke the responsibility with him by taking the initiative and passing a law on the subject for him to sign.

A friend of mine who is employed in the Civil Service Commission tells me they find many funny things in their examination of the papers of would-be government clerks. For instance, from one bundle of papers the other day my friend made notes of the following unique ways of spelling the simple word "malassies": "malassoes," "malassies," "malassess," "malass," "malasalos," "malassyse," "malassies," "malassiz," "moolassiz," "mulaciz" and "mulassas."

Mr. Hanna, the powerful Senator from Ohio, to whom all doors are open and every ear is turned, has his funny experiences as he goes along. One evening a young man came up to him in the lobby of the Arlington hotel. "You are Senator Hanna, aren't you?" "Yes, sir, I am here," said Mr. Hanna. "I am Secretary. So-and-so's private secretary, and I want to tell you that we shall be glad to see you down at our place." Here the young man slapped the Senator familiarly on the back. "You don't need to be afraid to come down and ask for what you want. For the secretary and I have heard of you, and if you don't get what you think is right from the secretary you just let me know and I will fix it." "Young man," said Mr. Hanna, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "I'll be down to see you. And when I do, I think I'll go over and see the President and tell him that he has made a mistake in your department. You ought to be the secretary, while the secretary should be made your clerk."

One of the best of the many stories told during the tariff debate in the House was that of Mr. Lacey, of Iowa. Mr. Lacey is a sober, dignified sort of man, and no one had supposed he was going to tell a yarn which would convulse the House with laughter. He was talking about the Democrats who had decided to come over to the Republican side in support of the tariff bill because of needed protection to their home industries, and this reminded him of the young man out in Nebraska last fall. He called on his best girl and found her sitting up with a Populist. Then he went on to the house of his second best girl, and she was sitting up with another Populist. He tried a third house, where there lived a girl he had once been sweet on, and she had a Populist for a guest before him. Much disgusted, the young man walked along the road that Sunday evening, when he came to a church where they were having prayer meeting. He went in, and when it came his turn to pray he said: "O Lord, perhaps you are surprised to see me here to-night, but I am here because there isn't any other place to go!"

"Thirty Thousand Cheerful Givers of England" is the title of a remarkable book, a copy of which I have just seen in the hands of a rich Washingtonian. It actually contains the names and addresses of 30,000 Englishmen who are set down as cheerful givers to the poor and to charity. Of course it is published for the benefit of professional beggars, and the man who con-

ceived the idea has doubtless made a good thing of it, for every beggar in the world will want a copy. Begging by means of letters is a regular business in England. It is well organized and is carried on with profit by a great many people. In this country there is a good deal of it, but it is not organized as yet. Perhaps we shall some day have a book giving the names of the cheerful givers of the United States.

WAR AT WILMINGTON.

Union and Non-Union Newspaper Offices Open Hostilities.

Wilmington, April 9.—Messrs. C. M. Hawkins and A. H. Adams, of Raleigh, were registered at the Orton last night.

Spring millinery openings have struck Wilmington, and the pocket-books of good men are suffering in consequence.

Local theater-goers are jumping over each other in their efforts to secure tickets to Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," which shows here Saturday night.

Several revival meetings are in progress here.

Heaven and earth are being moved by the Russellites to prevent the acceptance of Mr. Rice's bond as City Clerk and Treasurer. That gentleman is not losing any sleep over the result. He can read his title clear, as it were, in the "Our Days" (Sutton) is fearfully perturbed over the probable outcome of the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, which means the election of a City Attorney, whose name will not be Sutton.

Two days ago the first gun of a war between union and non-union newspapers was fired by the Star. Before going further I would state that the Messenger, like The Tribune, floats the union label at the mast head, while the Star and the Dispatch are what is known to science as "rat" offices. Early in January Wilmington Typographical Union, No. 309, was organized, and later received its charter from the International Typographical Union. It has made 23 cents for hand composition, but the two papers above named refused to sign it, claiming they could not afford it. A few days ago the union issued a circular stating its position. No notice was taken of the circular by the non-union papers until the Star threw the first bomb in the union camp by stating that it gave employment to more printers than any other paper in town. This was followed yesterday by a scattering volley from the Messenger, which did but little execution, but gave promise of more to follow. It has been said that the fight was really between two morning papers, instead of between morning printers, but of this I depone myself not. The fight bids fair to be an intensely bitter one, and many spicy developments are awaited. Both sides are well equipped with argument, but at present, indications, in this specific instance, favor the non-union side. Still, "you can't always sometimes tell."

RASH ACT OF A HUSBAND.

Attacks His Wife With an Axe and Kills Himself.

Alexandria, Va., April 9. A terrible tragedy was enacted in the first ward early this morning, the result of a wife's alleged unfaithfulness. The tragedy resulted in the death of Clem Dorsey, a colored man, who had borne a good reputation, and the fatal injury of his wife, who received an ugly wound over the eye with an ax wielded by her infuriated husband.

It was a few minutes past 4 o'clock this morning when Laura Dorsey, the eldest daughter of the couple, burst into the station house and informed the officer in charge that her father had killed the mother as she lay in bed. Several policemen went to the scene. They found the woman in the bedroom with a terrible gash over her right eye. She was unconscious, but her husband had almost cut the eye from her head. The cut was several inches long, and blood was flowing in great quantities. The husband could not be found. About 6 o'clock in the morning his dead body was discovered by Police Knight lying alongside a fence in the rear of his residence. The throat was cut from ear to ear. A bloody razor was also found some distance from the body. There was blood on several of the houses in the alley. The man evidently died in great agony, as the imprints of his bloody fingers could be plainly seen. Dr. Purvis, the coroner, was summoned. Dr. Bechtel, the family physician, was already at the bedside of the woman.

The trouble which brought about the tragedy dates back over a year. The dead man had the respect of every citizen who knew him.

He was well known in this city and in Washington, where he worked in several of the hotels as waiter, and during the entire Harrison administration, in the government printing office, where he had many friends. Lately he had been employed as head waiter at the Exchange and Ballard hotels in this city. Not long ago Dorsey lodged a complaint regarding two colored men—Pat Lumpkins, a public school teacher, and Thomas Caldwell, a caulker, who is employed at the shipyard. At that time he threatened to kill both of them on sight. He was, however, advised by his wife's friends to let them alone, and, going to Mr. Charles Bell, who was employed in the same room with him at the government printing office, borrowed a revolver with the intention, as he afterward admitted, of killing Lumpkins, the school teacher, who, he stated, Dorsey had been married to his wife, who was a daughter of Richard Lyles, a very prominent colored man in his day, eighteen years. They had two daughters who have been attending school in Washington.

One night Dorsey met Caldwell and his wife out walking between 9 and 10 o'clock. Some nights he claimed, and he could hear some one go out the front door. He also said that his wife would meet the men at the homes of two colored women.

A letter was found in Dorsey's room this morning addressed to his daughter. He told her to seek the aid of Mrs. Dunnell, wife of ex-Representative Dunnell, who would assist her in getting a position.

That murder and suicide was the intention of Dorsey a month ago is shown by the following letter, which he wrote to Mr. B. Wheatley, the undertaker, a month ago today, and

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

which he gave to Mr. Charles Bell to keep for him:

Alexandria, Va., March 7, 1897.

Mr. B. Wheatley, Undertaker: Dear Sir—This is what I want you to do with my insurance money: Buy me a grave; coffin to cost \$30; one hack and hearse. This hack is for my brother and two daughters. Please see that I get a good grave in a nice place; have one wreath of flowers if you can on my coffin. I would have been entitled to \$104 if I had been in it for one year, but I have only been in it a little over six months, which only entitles me to \$52, as you will see. I want to empower you to take charge of my remains, and see that it is put away nicely out of my insurance. Buy a grave in the colored Methodist Episcopal church burying ground. My clothes you will find home, No. 307 Gibson street—black Prince Albert coat and vest. Please see that I am buried in them, if you please, as this is my last request. Good-by.

CLEM M. DORSEY.

About 8 o'clock this morning Mrs. Dorsey regained consciousness and told the doctor that last night before going to bed her husband brought an ax into the bedroom and said he intended to mend his shoe with it. He then left the room. Her brother's child, who was in the bed, went to sleep about that time. She remembers nothing after that. It is thought that Dorsey walked the floor in his stocking feet for the remainder of the night, and a little before daylight crept into his wife's bedroom and dealt the blow that will eventually cause her death.

A coroner's jury met at Demaine's undertaking establishment, where the body had been taken by order of the coroner. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hand.

Dr. Bechtel said tonight that he hardly thought the woman would survive her injuries, but she was conscious. When told of her husband's death she did not seem to care.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Problems the President Has Inherited from His Predecessor.

Petersburg Index-Appel.

President McKinley received from his predecessor, for settlement, questions of greater variety and of hardly less importance than those left by President Buchanan for his successor to solve.

First, and most important now, is that of revenue. It is a disgrace forever to the people of the United States that, at a time when they have been at peace with other nations longer than ever before, they should be compelled to borrow money to pay the current expenses of government. It is a substantially new experience of the United States. After the revolutionary war, after the war of 1812, after the Mexican war, we at once began a methodical and regular and uninterrupted course of debt paying. After the revolutionary war, and that of 1812 we abolished, also, the undemocratic internal revenue taxes made temporarily necessary by those wars. Such taxes were not imposed during the Mexican war. Now here is a history, from 1783 to 1893, that any nation might well be proud of. It is without precedent, and in every way worthy of pride. To get the nation back to a cash basis, to put the debt in the way of final and unquestioning extinction, and to begin the process of gradually expunging direct tax laws from the statute books, is the first and most difficult duty of the administration.

Then we have almost at our coast line a gallant struggle of colonists to throw off all allegiance to a European monarch and establish their country as an independent republic. On the west we have the Sandwich islands, already a republic, but in danger from an Asiatic despotism. The sympathies of nine-tenths of our citizens, wisely or not, are with the effort for a republic on our eastern shores, and this fact makes the task of administration, especially as to Cuban affairs, the more difficult.

What promised, from the suggestion, and with the guidance of Mr. Blaine to be of inestimable value to us, was wondrously thrown away by the Democratic Congress and administration that came in next after that great man's death.

We were on the way to a commercial alliance and most intimate friendship with the Central and South American nations—an alliance and a friendship that would have put the Monroe doctrine out of the realm of possible controversy among the nations of the earth, and made it as much a part of international law as the letters of the alphabet are a part of literature. It is an important part of the administration to endeavor in every way to bring about the good feeling that was growing up among American nations—a duty to the United States as well as to the weaker nations of Central and South America.

That the administration understands the delicacy and difficulty of its situation in all these matters we have not a doubt, and if it does not waste time over trifles, and in figuring for partisan advantage, it will go into history not only as the herald of prosperity, but of an "era of good feeling," also.

Bryan and Carter Harrison.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. During Friday W. J. Bryan called at Harrison's headquarters and was cordially greeted. The benefit Harrison's election would be to the cause of free silver was discussed in a friendly spirit, and the young man from Nebraska went on his way refreshed.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book 8, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital, Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

**Yes, Look out
for Weathers**
When you want meat

**READ
The Tar-Heel Knight,**

Official Organ of the
Grand Lodge
Knights of Pythias
of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising
Medium in
North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR
Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE
CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

**56th ANNUAL
SESSION**
OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.
Begins 28d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D.,
Principal.

WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

M. ROSENTHAL.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
OF CANADA.
Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium at the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot. Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarbboro House.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished.

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

Reliably Reported Over
The Tribune's "Private" Wire.

COTTON FUTURES CLOSED QUIET

CONDITIONS FOR THE WHEAT CROP
DISCOURAGING.

Gloomy Weather Conditions Influencing Trading—An Unexpected Break of Two Cents in Wheat—Stocks and Bonds Irregular.

New York, April 9.—The stock market opened strong under continued buying by the brokers for the pools and covering of shorts. The buying was especially pronounced in Sugar, and the Grangers, notably St. Paul, on the rise the profits shown proved too tempting for traders to resist, and the selling from this source, with some realizing by large operators soon checked the improvement. The buying in commission houses, and scattered by the gloomy weather conditions undoubtedly had a good deal to do with holding the speculation in check and influencing the traders to realize. The market maintained its firm undertone on the whole. Realizing by traders in Sugar and sales of 200 shares to the continent caused a reaction in the stock to 114½. Hines & Shipley and Wasserman, were heavy buyers. Jersey Central declined on renewed liquidation. The London market for American stocks closed steady. An unexpected break of 2 cents additional in wheat, with heavy profit-taking sales in Sugar and rumors that steps have been taken to begin the payment of the Jersey Central dividend, and a report that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been requested to investigate the subject of anthracite tolls, on the claim of discrimination in rates, together with the very disagreeable weather conditions and extremely light commission business, were enough to take the edge off the bullish sentiment under more favorable circumstances than surrounded the stock market at present. Early in the trading the market showed a firm undertone and a disposition to advance under the lead of Sugar, the Vanderbilts, the Union and Chicago Gas. The bears took fresh courage at the halt in the market, and put out fresh lines instead of covering the remainder of their short interests. The market left off irregular and unsettled, with Chicago Gas, at an advance of 1½ per cent to 82, the strong feature of the market. The sales of Chicago Gas were 8,845 shares.

Stocks.	
American Sugar Refinery	113½
American Tobacco	74½
Atchafalpa	10½
C. & O.	71½
Chicago Gas	81½
Delaware & Hudson	103½
General Electric	31½
L. & N.	100
N. Y. Central	100
Manhattan Consolidated	85
Missouri Pacific	15½
N. Y. Central	100½
Norfolk & Western	19½
N. W.	104½
Omaha	59½
Reading	20½
Rock Island	62½
St. Paul	73
Texas & Iron	24½
Union Pacific	75½
Western Union	80½
U. S. Leather	25½
Southern Railway pref'd	26½

Total Net Receipts of Cotton.

New York, April 9.—The total receipts of cotton at all ports for the day were 6,165 bales against 7,923 bales last week, and 3,712 bales last year. Houston received today 1,406 bales against 1,008 bales last week, and 47 last year, and Memphis 101 bales against 281 last week, and 244 last year.

The receipts at the other principal southern ports today are as follows: Galveston 1,227 bales, New Orleans 2,416 bales, Mobile 241 bales, Savannah 1,586 bales, Charleston 40 bales (50 due), Norfolk 255 bales.

New York Cotton Futures.
New York, April 9.—Cotton futures closed quiet. Sales 115,000 bales. January, 68½; February, 69½; March and April, 70½; May, 70½; June, 71½; July, 71½; August, 72½; September, 73½; October, 74½; November, 75½; December, 76½.

Liverpool Cotton Futures.
Liverpool, April 9.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton futures opened quiet. May and June, 42½; July and August, 43½; September, 44½; October, 45½; November, 46½; December, 47½.

Harpur's Round Table.
It is reported of the late William H. Vanderbilt that his father the commodore, did not give his son, when a young man, much credit for business ability. Absolute verification of this is doubtful, but a good story is told of an incident wherein the son proved that he, too, carried in his head some of the astuteness in commercial intercourse that his father possessed. The commodore presented him with a farm on Staten Island, informing him that he might live there, and to make the land pay, as that was all he cared to contribute towards the lad's support. A short time later the commodore inquired of his son how he was getting along.

"Not very good, father," the young man replied. "What I need badly is some means of improving the earth." "Well, suppose you go up to my stable and get a load of refuse; but mind, I shall only give you one load."

"All right," replied the son, and he took one load; but, to the astonishment of the commodore when he went to the stables, they had been entirely cleaned. "How many loads did that boy of mine cart away from here?" he inquired of the stableman.

"One, sir," replied that functionary; "but he carried the stuff away in a barge, sir."

Hester's Cotton Movement.
New Orleans, La., April 9.—Secretary Hester's cotton movement from Sept. 1, 1896, to April 9, 1897, inclusive, compared with last year: Southern mill takings, 659,456 against 682,236. Brought

into sight 7,957,097, against 6,548,534. Brought into sight for the week 43,099, against 67,517 last year.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 9.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—

May 66½

July 67½

CORN—

May 29½

July 24½

OATS—

May 16½

July 17½

PORK—

May \$8 20

July 8 30

LARD—

May 4 10

July 4 12

RIBS—

May 4 52

July 4 55

Kansas Wheat Crop.

Kansas City, April 9.—The Kansas State crop report says that reports from twenty sections of the State give the conditions for the wheat crop as discouraging. Late sown wheat is going badly. Much damage has occurred by the alternate freezing and thawing weather. The crop is now estimated at less than 50,000 bushels.

Labor Knows the Lie

In a letter to The Press, published yesterday, a workingman, who has learned by experience to estimate the "arguments" of Free Traders at their true value, picked a large hole in the "Protect the higher price" balloon which the Free Trader tries to keep floating before the eyes of our wage-earners. Five years ago the Democratic howl was that the workingman's "dinner pail was taxed," because there was a duty on tin plate. This cry was not without some effect at that time, for not everybody had the sense to consider that if it were true that a dinner pail, which had to be bought only once in two or three years, did cost half a cent more, the workingman who was earning \$2 a day every day in the week could better afford to pay an extra half cent for his dinner pail every day of the year than to lose half or all his wages every day. Because Mr. Radeker has stated his case in a way which bears repeating we reprint his letter:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir—I wish to call the attention of laboring people to the malicious method the New York World takes to poison the minds of the masses against the Dingley bill. The Sunday World of yesterday pictures a profile of a workman and the tools of all trades and tries to make working people believe they have to pay the cost of all their tools. I am a mechanic and know how these things apply. There is a spirit level—"extra cost, 10 cents each"—it is necessary to buy one once in fifteen years; huck saws—"extra cost, 5 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in four years; axes—"extra cost, 2½ cents each"—necessary to buy one once in two years; crowbars—"increased cost, 12 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in fifteen years; picks—"increase in cost, 11 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in six years; wrenches—"increased cost, 5 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in ten years; hand saws—"increase in cost, 12 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in ten years; hammers—"increase in cost, 2½ cents each"—necessary to buy one once in five years; chisels—"increase in cost, 2½ cents each"—necessary to buy one once in twelve years; braces—"increase in cost, 10 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in eighteen years; planes—"increase in cost, 8 cents each"—necessary to buy one once in twelve years.

I have figured the above from the World's figures. This is the way the World puts it. Take hammers, for instance. It puts it this way: "Increased cost from 35 to 45 per cent." This is misleading, and was intended to mislead workmen who read it carelessly. Instead of educating the people it practices deceit. It is a prevaricator, a pretender. There is not a mechanic in the United States who has not lost in wages each year while the Wilson law has been in force more than 400 times as much as all the extra cost would be if he had to buy all new tools. The time to refute such misleading articles is whenever they appear. The Dingley bill is a good one, and working people know it. We want work, and don't mind paying a few cents each year for the support of the Government. The Wilson law is the heaviest tax working people have been burdened with for a long time, and we know it.

E. G. RADEKER.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 5.

No doubt the Cobden philanthropists who are determined that the cost of a workman's clothes shall be reduced fifty cents a suit, even if it costs him a lot, will be horrified to learn that the wage-earners have different views. They will accuse them of "fostering paternalism" and "robbing the poor," just as they accuse Chairman Dingley of the same sinister purpose. But the wage-earner has learned. He has paid wages of money for his knowledge—in the last four years this knowledge has cost labor something like \$1,200,000,000 in wages—and he cannot be misled into opposing the Dingley bill, which is his only earthly salvation.—N. Y. Press.

He Took One Load.

It is reported of the late William H. Vanderbilt that his father the commodore, did not give his son, when a young man, much credit for business ability. Absolute verification of this is doubtful, but a good story is told of an incident wherein the son proved that he, too, carried in his head some of the astuteness in commercial intercourse that his father possessed. The commodore presented him with a farm on Staten Island, informing him that he might live there, and to make the land pay, as that was all he cared to contribute towards the lad's support. A short time later the commodore inquired of his son how he was getting along.

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"One, sir," replied that functionary; "but he carried the stuff away in a barge, sir."

Has Science Won Another Victory?

A brief paragraph in our scientific department contains an item of news which is calculated to bring hope to many sad hearts. It informs us that Prof. Koch, of Berlin, has at last succeeded in rendering his tuberculin harmless as well as curative, and that ere long there will be a safe, scientific remedy for consumption in its early stages.

There is no restorative energy in this tuberculin. All that it is designed to accomplish is the destruction of the bacilli which cause the disease. Nature would then have chance to effect a cure, and nature is always ready to do this unless matters have gone so far as to be beyond the reach of her restorative forces. If a lung has been eaten away by the consumption bacilli, for instance, nature cannot create a new one, but if the disease is stopped in time, she can reinvigorate all the lung power that still remains.

To save some of our friends from unnecessary trouble and disappointment it seems necessary to say that we have no information in regard to this matter except what is contained in the above mentioned paragraph. We do not know when this new remedy will be available, or from whom any more definite information concerning it could be obtained. It may be that even Prof. Koch himself could not yet say when he will be in a position to furnish tuberculin to the doctors for general use. Some unforeseen objection to the proposed treatment may yet cause an indefinite delay in its introduction.

But whatever delay may take place, we are confident that success will come at last, not only in the treatment of consumption, but in that of all the other hitherto incurable diseases, and there seems now to be scarcely any room for doubt that the destruction of the disease germs by the injection into the blood of the tuberculin will kill them, or rob them of their nutriment, is the true method of treatment for all these diseases.

McKinley's Promotion in the Army.

From the Los Angeles Record.

Col. Harrison Gray Otis made a timely correction this morning of the story that "President McKinley was promoted by Col. Harrison Gray Otis, then his superior officer," and "that McKinley has been anxious to give Otis some office in order to pay the old debt."

The Colonel this morning said he never promoted McKinley and was never promoted by him, for the reason that neither was in position to do so.

The fact is that these young officers rose nearly together through the several grades held by them—sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, brevet major, and brevet lieutenant colonel—and the promotion of the one over the other at any time. After being commissioned in 1862, McKinley performed staff duty to the close of the war, while Otis served continuously in the line. They were thrown together by the consolidation of the Twelfth and Twenty-third regiments in 1864, and both were promoted upon the roll of the same command. It was during this time that their personal friendship, which has lasted during all the intervening years, was consolidated. Major McKinley was the more conspicuous officer of the two by reason of his assignment to staff duty, in which capacity he has a dozen different proved merits, and a soldier every inch. Both officers left the service in 1865, carrying brevet commissions "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

In Quotation Marks.

Reading (Pa.) Herald.

"Claribel" wants to know why we put the terms "gentleman friend" and "lady friend" in quotation marks when we have occasion to use them in this column.

"Claribel" has asked a very pertinent question. We note that every sort of apology for using them at all. "Gentleman friend" and "lady friend" are solecisms or barbarisms which should not be used seriously. Ruth Ashmore will bear us out in this. "Girl friend" or "boy friend" might be permissible. So in an extremely might "man friend" or "woman friend." But we would rather hear Claude Ebenezer or Solomon John speak of Ebenezer as his "tootsey wootsey," or hear Claribel refer to him as her "steady," than that they should apply the terms "gentleman friend" and "lady friend" to each other. For Solomon John to speak of Ebenezer as his "lady" is just about as bad. And for Claribel to confide in us that she and Solomon John are "keeping company" is just as bad.

The English language suffers from a paucity of fitting terms, and we must admit that for many situations and on many occasions these phrases that we taboo are strikingly expressive and particularly convenient. Of the two are the best justified by these grounds. The best that we can do is to encircle them in the apologetic quotation marks or otherwise it is not for us to dictate. But that is another story.

A Celebrated Case.

Providence Journal.

After three jury trials, each one of which pronounced him guilty, Dr. Moore, the New Hampshire journalist, financier, and politician, has at last been sentenced to four years at hard labor for the case was one of the celebrated cases before the Granite State's courts. The prisoner had held a high position in society, but had done evil in a manner patent to all his friends. Through his acts many persons had been compelled to suffer financial hardship, and in his designs he himself had been the one bold schemer who was to obtain reward. It was predicted from the first in all quarters that he could never be punished, principally because his misdeeds could not be brought against him independent of important technicalities. But the law has enforced the lesson which such a transgressor should learn and thousands besides will be forcibly impressed.

"I Am Her Slave!"

Harpur's Bazaar.

I am her slave. Ah, this I know. Although she would not have it so! The truth my heart could not deny. When her dear face first met my eye—

That golden day six months ago.

The fields then green are white with snow.

Twice summer then, now chill winds blow.

The world has changed, but still I sigh.

I am her slave!

Summer again will throb and glow.

The ice-bound brooks will laughing flow—

Will my sweetheart then pass me by.

Or will her smile be glad, though shy.

When once again to her I show

—Virginia Van de Water.

Got More Than He Gave.

London Fun.

The London cab and omnibus men are noted for their smart and oftentimes humorous retorts and repartee, of which the following is a good example:

One afternoon a westward going omnibus picked up a lady and gentleman right out of the hands of a cabman at Piccadilly. On pulling up, the omnibus very nearly collided with a heavy van. This was the lady's opportunity.

"You are a nice sort of a party to have the charge of the heads of families, you are!" he shouted at the omnibus driver. "Why didn't you bring your mother out to help you 'old the horses on their feet'?"

Like a flash came the retort: "Bring my mother out indeed while there's such faces as yours knocking about the streets! Not me! I don't want to have the old woman scared to death. She's been a good mother to me, she 'as."

An Easy Object Lesson.

Charlotte Observer.

The Progressive Farmer says: "Another sound money man has placed his foot in it. This time it is E. G. Lineberry, bookkeeper for the Morehead Banking company, at Durham. Lineberry eloped with something like \$8,000 'sound.' And then it says that the editors of the Observer and of The Raleigh Tribune, 'the two immaculate sound money advocates are requested to give us some easier object lessons in 'honest money' methods.' With great pleasure. The method we would provide would be an office worth about \$1,500 a year, for each of us, as a means of supplementing the income from our regular vocations. With this \$1,500 and what we can make at our various occupations, we would altogether that measure of relief which would lift us above the necessity for doing the Lineberry act."

Citizen Julio Sangulley.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Secretary Sherman is quite right in saying that if Julio Sangulley is captured in Cuba against our government will have nothing further to do with him. It would be no more than an act of international good faith if he would give Spain official notice to that effect. Sangulley was released on the plea that he was an American citizen and the promise that he would remain away from Cuba. If, as reported, he has returned to the island to take Rivera's place at the head of the insurgent forces he has violated his obligation and forfeited all right to the protection of the United States. Public sympathy may be with him, as it is with the Cuban causes generally, but the United States has no longer cause to recognize him officially.

Hay is Not an Orator.

Knoxville Journal.

John Hay, who will represent this country in England, is not an orator and who will make the troubles one mistake that Mr. Bayard, his predecessor, did. Bayard's speeches were annoying to Mr. Cleveland and the secretary of state. It was probably due to this that the revised regulations for the guidance of ministers and ambassadors contained a paragraph following one prohibiting the public discussion of politics in foreign countries, which reads: "It is deemed advisable to extend a similar prohibition against public addresses, unless upon exceptional festive occasions, in the country of official residence. And on all such occasions all reference to political issues pending in the United States or elsewhere will be carefully avoided."

Call Him Ichabod.

Davidson Dispatch.

There was a time in this country when Editor Ramsey, of the Progressive Farmer, was held up as a model by thousands. In refutation of all arguments they only had to say: "Look at Ramsey! He wants no office! He eschews pie, and there is none like him!" But what a sad commentary. Ramsey has set down at the pie counter and now there is great sorrow and lamentation. Let him be called Ichabod.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$6 00

Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8 00

Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

\$1 25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.
A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.		
TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.

C. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Coal **B. W. BAKER**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices. Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

When you want

Very fine linen with open work borders or laces washed you can intrust them to us. And we are just as careful with your collars, cuffs and shirts as though they were made of lace. Laundry work is never sent out from here unless it is all right.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

North Bound.

South Bound.

North Bound.

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Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair and colder; conditions likely to be favorable for frost Saturday night. Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	67	.43	S. W.	Clear.
Charlotte	62	.50	N. W.	P'tly CFdy
Wilmington	66	.02	S. W.	Cloudy.
Hatteras	62	.08	S. W.	Cloudy.
Washington	54	.00	N. W.	Clear.
New York	44	.48	N. E.	Rain.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 66; normal, 55; departure 11.
Total rainfall for the day, 2.00; normal, .07; departure, 1.93.
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 42 degrees.
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 111 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 3.01 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.95 inches.

Personal.

Mr. D. B. Sutton has gone back to Wilmington.
Senator E. T. Clark has returned to Halifax county.
Mrs. W. S. Hancock, of New Bern, returned home yesterday.
Miss Lettie Coffield, of Apex, is visiting in the city, at the home of Rev. Alvin Betts.
Mrs. M. S. Alley, of Augusta, Ga., is in the city, visiting her nephew, Mr. Luther N. White, on South Blount street.
Miss Mary Taylor, who has been visiting Miss Mattie Pace and Miss Lizzy Briggs, returned to Wake Forest yesterday.
Capt. Chas. Cooke was in the city yesterday morning. His health is greatly improved, and he looks himself again.

Miss DeGraffenreid, of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, is in the city looking over some records in the Auditor's office.

Prof. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest college, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Wilmington, where he will speak tomorrow.

Yesterday was Friday and no marriage license was issued. Indeed, it is a brave man who dares to take out a license on Friday.

Messrs. Joseph B. Batchelor, W. R. Tucker and W. C. Stronach went to Baltimore yesterday to attend a regular meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad.

Mr. Joseph Daniels went to Washington yesterday to attend the celebration of Jefferson's birthday. Of course Mr. Daniels will be in the third heaven, since his old friend, W. J. Bryan, will speak on this occasion.

President Robert Hancock and Traffic Agent W. J. Pope of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad spent Thursday and yesterday in the city looking after matters of business pertaining to the interest of their road.

A MEMBERS' SOCIAL.

An interesting program being arranged.

A members' social will be the attraction at the Young Men's Christian Association next Saturday night. A cordial invitation is tendered all members and contributors to be in attendance.

The event is to be purely informal and a jolly good time is in store for all who avail themselves of the opportunity.

The officers are preparing a splendid programme. In the language of Secretary Overton, "there will be songs—Jolly songs—and off-hand stories, sandwiched in with salted peanuts." In order to get a clear understanding of exactly what is meant by the language quoted, it will be necessary for the reader to attend.

All members are requested to be on hand. The exercises will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

Yarbboro House Arrivals.

Samuel Harper, Fayetteville; Holmes Cummings, Memphis; J. L. Negley, New York; A. L. Wynn, Philadelphia; O. B. Barnes, Greensboro; R. M. Neilson, Baltimore; H. C. Basch, Cincinnati; C. M. Cooke, Louisville; J. A. Griffith, Baltimore; T. J. Pence, North Carolina; A. J. Field, Oxford; J. B. Culpeper, Richmond; T. B. Waddell, Richmond; Thos. Peters, Atlanta; H. H. Grainger, North Carolina; H. A. Royster, North Carolina; Miss Riddick, North Carolina; P. Doseh, Michigan; C. M. Smith, Cleveland; J. L. Prior, North Carolina; T. H. Thompson, Detroit; Julius Edell, New York; C. W. Jacobs, New York; T. J. Copeland, New York; W. L. Poteat, North Carolina; G. D. Bennett, Goldsboro; B. H. Griffin, Goldsboro; J. W. Bailey, Mocksville; E. E. Vogler, Mocksville; L. Harper, Fayetteville.

A Rush for Lists.

There was a rush at King's drug store yesterday for seats to Polk Miller's "Old Times Down South" entertainment, and over 150 were taken. It is important that you secure your seats at once if you desire a choice. Polk Miller will be here Thursday, April 15. The charge for admission will be 50 cents, and nothing extra for reserved seats.

Labor Commissioner Reports.

The reports of the Department of Labor Statistics in this State seem to be in what may be termed widespread demand. Commissioner Hamrick received yesterday a request for the report of 1894 from the Minister of the Interior at Brussels, in Belgium. The report was forwarded last night. Mr. Hamrick has recently mailed, in response to requests, copies to Australia and a number of the German States.

Marriage Sunday.

Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock Mr. Ira Andrew, of Burlington, N. C., and Miss Emma Creel, of this city, will be united in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. A. L. Betts, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. C. Creel.

Go to Dugh's for choice bananas.

If you want an Easter hat, go and select one from Woolcott & Son's Millinery Department. They have the choicest and cheapest in town.

Choice lemons 15 and 20 cents per dozen at Dugh's.

FOR THE STATE MUSEUM

A FINE BEAVER SENT FROM DANBURY BY H. M. JOYCE.

Prof. Brimley's Plan for a Group of Beavers With Natural Environments—A Remote Possibility.

A very fine beaver was received at the State Museum yesterday, and Prof. Brimley has already skinned the animal preparatory for stuffing and mounting.

The beaver was caught in Stokes county on the banks of the Dan River. It was shipped by express from Danbury by Mr. H. M. Joyce, a prominent merchant, and tips the scales at upwards of 50 pounds. In size it ranks among the finest ever caught in the State.

A steel trap was used in catching the beaver, and its left fore paw was almost cut in two by the grip of the iron jaws. It is evident that he has been caught before. The other foot has been cut off and is healed over, having been done some time ago.

There is only one other beaver in the museum and that is a much more inferior specimen than the one received yesterday.

Prof. Brimley is anxious to secure a number of beavers of all sizes. He intends to mount them in a large glass case in which will be arranged appropriate scenery. He will have the running stream, the beaver dam, and stumps gnawed in various ways. In fact a thoroughly realistic beaver dam scene.

However, the acquisition of a case of this character and beavers to put therein is doubtless an addition that will not be secured for quite a while. Nevertheless, the conception is a good one, and would add much to the attractiveness of the museum.

ASYLUM CASES TODAY.

Attorneys are gathering and Documents are All Prepared.

All things are now ready for the hearing of the insane asylum cases before Judge Adams today.

Yesterday Attorney General Walser issued quo warrantos for all three of the suits, and Judge Adams telegraphed from his home at Milton yesterday that he would arrive here this morning to hear the case and also that of the Governor vs. the State Auditor.

A Tribune representative was told last night by Mr. J. C. L. Harris that all the statements of facts to figure in the suits were drawn up and ready for signatures of the attorneys, and these will be added this morning.

All three of the asylums will join in the suit and thereby settle all three questions at one sitting of the court.

In the suit today Dr. Murphy and the Morganton asylum will be represented by Messrs. Osborne & Burton. The Central asylum, near this city, and Supt. Kirby will be represented by Messrs. Shepherd, Busbee & Busbee. The Eastern asylum at Goldsboro and Dr. Miller will be represented by Messrs. Aycock & Daniels and Dorch & Monroe.

The new directors of Morganton asylum are to be represented by Col. V. S. Lusk, Judge Avery and J. C. L. Harris. Judge Avery and J. C. L. Harris are to represent the new directors of the asylum here at Raleigh.

The directors-elect of the Goldsboro institution have engaged J. C. L. Harris and Day & McRae.

The other case to be heard today, that of Governor Russell vs. Auditor Ayer for the adjustment of the discrepancy in the revenue and machinery act, in the equation of property and poll tax, also promises to consume considerable time.

In this suit the Governor is to be represented by Hon. C. A. Cook and J. C. L. Harris, and Auditor Ayer by Attorney General Walser. It is expected that Judge Adams will render opinions in both cases today or tonight.

Col. Lusk telegraphed to Mr. Harris yesterday afternoon that he could not attend the trial today.

Mr. Osborne will not arrive until some time this morning.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Ladies' Memorial Association Elect a Chief Marshal.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association Mr. W. C. Stronach of Raleigh was elected chief marshal for Memorial Day, May 10. The boys' brigade, of the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle, will march with the veterans. This suggested organizing bands of the Sons of the Confederacy to take part in the exercises. This idea will be carried out. Heretofore the memorial ceremonies have been held too late in the afternoon for the veterans living in the adjacent country to attend. It has been decided to begin the exercises at 2 o'clock this year. Messrs. W. C. Stronach and W. H. Hughes will have charge of decorating the hall. Rev. Dr. A. M. Simms will act as chaplain on Memorial Day. Mr. W. S. Primrose will direct the vocal music, and Mr. Junius Turner of the instrumental.

Mrs. Garland Jones was re-elected president, and Mrs. W. A. Montgomery and Miss Kate McKimmon were added to the list of vice-presidents. Mrs. F. A. Olds resigned as secretary and Miss Laura Devereaux was appointed in her place. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Olds by the association. Mr. J. T. Pullen retains his position as treasurer.

Some stones will be placed at the corners of the Confederate cemetery to protect the grounds from being cut by vehicles.

Rapid Progress.

The work upon the new Presbyterian church on the corner of Salisbury and Morgan streets is being prosecuted with considerable despatch. The walls are now as high as the floor level, and the sleepers have been placed.

A large force of hands is engaged upon the building, and the progress being made is even more rapid than had been expected by those directing the work.

Sweet California oranges, 20 and 25 cents per dozen at Dugh's.

Condensed Milk 8 cents per can at Woolcott & Son's Department store.

Send your orders today for Sunday ice cream at Dugh's.

A. & M. COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS.

Horticultural Building Tower Completed.

Prof. W. F. Massey, of the Horticultural Department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, reports matters at this flourishing institution progressing splendidly.

The work of raising the tower on the Horticultural building has just been completed, and a handsome weathercock has been shipped from the factory, and will be put up as soon as received. This improvement will make the building very much more conspicuous than heretofore, and now can be seen from all parts of the college grounds.

Prof. Massey's vegetables and flowers in the mammoth college hot-house are developing admirably. He expects very soon to transfer many of his plants to out of door beds.

Fine snap-beans are being gathered by the bushel from the vines being grown in crocks.

It is confidently expected that work will very soon be under way upon the hospital building.

The constant growth and increasing popularity of this school is a source of much gratification to the people of the State.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR LETTER

Issued by Supt. of Public Instruction Mebane.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is preparing to issue a letter to the registers of deeds in the various counties of the State, in which he will urge them to get their books as secretaries of the boards of education, in good condition and prepare full reports of the condition of educational matters in their respective counties.

These reports he wishes forwarded to him about July 1st, and at the same time the county supervisors will succeed the registers as clerks of the county boards of education.

On June 1st the Boards are to meet and elect the supervisors, and Mr. Mebane is anxious to obtain accurate reports of the status of these educational matters when the new system goes into effect.

CHANGE OF LINE.

The Seaboard Air-Line Begins the Work.

The Seaboard Air-Line is preparing to shorten its route between Raleigh and Weldon about ten miles. The change will cut Gaston off from the main line of the road. The surveyors are now at work preparing for the construction of the line. There is now a considerable bend at Gaston, and this alteration will straighten the line.

New Heating Apparatus.

The work of fitting up the heating apparatus for the agricultural building and annex is nearing completion. It is under the supervision of Mr. F. L. Fuller of the D. A. Thompsons company of Charlotte.

Mr. Fuller thinks it will be about three weeks before the work is completed.

Electric Wall Paper Cleaning.

Among the more valuable arts in domestic economy is that of restoring to original freshness and beauty papered walls and ceiling. The sole possessor of this art is Mr. A. J. Jones, the proficient manager of the Central Hotel. Papered walls can be made to appear as fresh as new, and without the inconvenience of moving all the fixtures, or vacating the room at all. No water is used, therefore no danger from damp walls. Mr. Jones will be pleased to hear from any who want nice, clean, healthy walls at a small cost. The best mode of destroying microbes (so one of our best doctors think) is this mode of cleaning walls.

On Friday, April 9, we will offer 5,000 yards Gingham in lots to suit customer, from one to fifty yards, at the extreme low price of 35c. a yard.

When You Dye

Get your dyes from the Northside Drug Store. Big line for Easter.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarbrough Block.

Save fifteen per cent by purchasing your groceries at Woolcott & Son's Department store.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of the Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, Managr. for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. [See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davis Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection. Faulty gait remedied and foot diseases treated, &c. PHONE 229.

LIONIZED

This Eastertide

by the Girls

The Fellow that Wears

One of Our

TAILOR MADE SUITS

Whiting Bros

RELEIGH, N. C.

METROPOLITAN

OPERA HOUSE.

One Week, Commencing April 12,

Edison's Projectoscope

and Graphophone.

Producing Life Size

Animated Pictures.

The most wonderful invention of the age. Prices 10, 20, 30 cents. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Everything

Good to Eat

and at

Prices to suit any.

Pocketbook

Best Staple

and Fancy

GROCERIES

Any and all kinds.

We have anything

You may ask for.

THOMAS' PESCUO,

The Grocer.

SOUTHERN INN

At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully, J. P. STEPHENS.

W. T. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from \$18 to \$30.

Pants from \$4 to \$12.

All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

W. A. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.

Suits from \$20 to \$40. Pants from \$4 to \$12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR.

No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Cutting, Making Suits to Order.

Suits from \$20 to \$40.

Carnations, etc.

Bouquets,

Floral Designs,

Palms,

Ferns.

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 113.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and you weep alone."

Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable

Western Industrial Association

Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Surplus \$200,000.

WILKINSON & BAIN

General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

STRAW MATTINGS!

100 Rolls Chinese and Japanese Matting, all new goods, to be sold at once at a bargain price.

We bought from a party in New York part of a consignment of Straw Matting consigned to a house that found they could not use them to meet the requirements of their contract—100 pieces ranging from 12 1/2 to 30 in the yard. We put the entire line on sale this morning at the following prices: 20 pieces good weight, several patterns, splendid 12 1/2 in. goods, a bargain price, 9 1/2c; 18 pieces extra heavy, good, bright patterns, close wove, 18c grade, price 12 1/2c; 15 pieces reversible, seamless, 85 pounds to roll, close wove, splendid value, price 18c; 15 pieces cotton warp, Japanese goods, 5 patterns, worth close 25c. the yard, special price 20c; 15 pieces white and fancy cotton chain, very heavy, double wove, ought to be 35c, but they go at price 25c; 8 pieces best cotton warp, high art Japanese work, sold here this season at 45c. the yard, price 33c; 9 pieces as close woven as cloth, you can't break it; it stands in the Matting Kingdom where the best velvet does in the carpet kingdom; it's a beauty and a bargain, price the yard 40c.

W. E. JONES.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

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